State Lib

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

MR CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.

The speech delivered in the Senate by Mr. Clingman, on the state of the country, is very long, filling ten columns of the Globe. Not being able, if we were inclined, to give it so much space in our columns, we annex the following synopsis of its points from the National Intelligencer:—

He commenced by denying that the Democratic party was responsible for the existing sectional agitation. That party had merely sought to carry out the compromise measures of 1850, and if in this attempt its Northern wing had been damaged, two fortuitous and untoward events had greatly contributed to that result; one of these was the rise of the Know-Nothing party, and the other was the issue made in relation to the Lecompton constitution.

In the mean time the anti-slavery sentiment of the North had been constantly increasing in volume and intensity, until at the present day it had almost entire control of the Legislatures, press, and pulpits of that section. Its designs, as embodied by the leaders of the Republican party, were read in such speeches as those in which Mr. Seward had declared that slavery could and should be abolished, that there was a higher law than the Constitution, and that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between the two sections. The Republican party had but one principle, and that was directed to the overthrow of slavery in the South—a result at which some aimed by gradual and indirect means, while others sought a more speedy consummation of their purposes. The spirit of the party was seen in the insulting speeches delivered by its advocates in the House of Representatives, in the rupture of religious denominations, in the nullification of the fugitive slave law by ingenious statutes, and in the working of the "underground railroad." Meanwhile the South had scrupulously obeyed the laws against the foreign slave trade, but a single infraction having occurred within the last forty years. What would have been said if this law of Congress had been as industriously violated at the South as the fugitive slave law at the North?

In the presence of such a hostile sentiment, was the South to stand still, or should she seek a remedy for evils actual and threatened? Two remedies suggested themselves—one inside of the Constitution and the other outside.

I. The great remedy within the Constitution and the Union could be found only in a correction of that vitiated sentiment at the North which teaches and seeks to establish a practical equality between the white and negro races. As soon as the North should recognize that the black race was inferior to the Caucasian, and that the condition of the former was improved by slavery, we might hope for a cessation of the existing agitation. To maintain this difference of races did not necessitate a denial of the negro's manhood, any more than to discriminate between the ape and the monkey was to deny their common monkeyhood.

Another remedy within the Union might be found in the passage of discriminating laws against the sale of Northern productions and property in the South. He regretted, under this head, that the Constitution did not confer the power of expelling a refractory State from the Union, and if such a power had been exerted against Massachusetts he thought she would have learned a valuable lesson in political economy.

II. The great remedy outside of the Union contemplated a temporary or permanent separation of the Southern from the Northern States. It was common at the North to doubt or deny the possibility of such an event, and the conservative counsels of large slaveholders, and the political divisions of the South, were cited as evidences that Southern sentiment was not prepared for such an issue. Large property holders were always opposed to revolutions, and such Southern constituencies as sent certain representatives to Congress were deceived with regard to the real purposes of the North, but the whole Southern people were now awakened to a proper perception of their condition. Two things had contributed to this result—one was the small vote thrown for Mr. Fillmore at the North in the last Presidential election, and the other was the foray of John Brown on Virginia.

The speaker then proceeded to detail the resources and power of the South, and her advantages over the North in the event of a dissolution of the Union and the outbreak of hostilities between the two sections. He thought the election of a Republican President (he cared not on what kind of a platform) would be a sufficient cause for separation. Nor would a Southern Freesoiler be any more acceptable as the republican nominee. He supposed the American colonies would rather have surrendered to Cornwallis than to Benedict Arnold.

If it were asked how dissolution was to be effected he had only to say that the oldest and strongest Governments were overthrown in a day by what seemed a trivial agency, and in a very unscientific manner.

He thought, however, that for many reasons the Union was worth preserving, and he did not yet despair of its perpetuation. During the last year he had found in his visit to the ancient monarchies of Europe that the people of that Continent took to our example with emulation and hope. Mr Seward and his party were bent on destroying the high destiny of the Union, and the ides of next November would determine the great result; for if in the approaching Presidential contest the flag of the Democracy should go down, the flag of the country would go down with it.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,595,957 bales, against 2,174,724 last year. Increase 421,233 bales.

DEATH OF LORD MACAULAY.

From the London Telegraph.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of the eminent essayist and historian, Lord Macaulay, which melancholy event took place at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the noble lord, Holly Lodge, Camden Hill, Kensington. For many years Lord Macaulay's health had not been good; but in 1852 he had a serious illness, consequent on disease of the heart, the circulation being extremely languid. The attack was subdued, and his lordship's health continued to be tolerably good up to a fortnight ago, when he had a second attack, from which, however, he rallied to such an extent that his medical men ceased to apprehend danger. He continued to improve, and, on Friday last, when seen by a friend, he looked much as usual. A relapse seems to have subsequently taken place, and his lordship expired suddenly, as we have said, on Wednesday evening. Lord Macaulay never was married, and the title consequently dies with him.

Lord Macaulay was born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, in the year 1800, and was consequently only 59 years of age. But though he died comparatively young, his life has been one of constant acquisition and unflagging industry. The son of Zachary Macaulay—a man worthy to be named along with Clarkson, Wilberforce and Stephen, for his exertions and sacrifices to promote the abolition of the Slave trade—Mr. Macaulay had doubtless an excellent early training. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1819, and was soon distinguished in the University as a youth of singularly large and varied attainments as well as remarkable mental powers. He carried off prize after prize, and having on leaving the University chosen the Bar as his profession, he selected the Northern Circuit as the sphere of his legal career. About this time his celebrated article on "Milton" appeared in the Edinburg Review. The publication of that article was a literary event and it was soon felt that a new luminary was rising in the literary hemisphere. Subsequent articles of equal ability led to Mr. Macaulay's being made a Bankruptcy Commissioner, and to his introduction to Parliament under the auspices of the Marquis of Lansdowne, as member for Calne, and to office as Secretary to the Board of Control. This was in 1830, and the part played by him during the exciting Parliamentary discussions on reform led to his being named, along with the late Mr. Marshall, Jr., as a liberal candidate for Leeds, in the event of its being enfranchised. By the free choice of the inhabitants of so influential a borough as Leeds, with which he had no local or personal ties, Mr. Macaulay's political position was now made. To the surprise, however, of his constituents, the right honorable gentleman, before two years had passed, accepted an appointment in the Supreme Council of India. At the end of two years and a half Mr. Macaulay returned to England, having completed his proposed Penal Code, which however, has never yet become law. To his residence in India we owe his essays on Lord Clive and Warren Hastings, two of his most brilliant productions. Mr. Macaulay's subsequent political career in England was somewhat less active than that previous to his departure for the East; but he still contributed—as Member of Parliament for Edinburgh, Secretary at War, and Paymaster of the Forces—to the stores of our Parliamentary eloquence. The loss of his election for Edinburgh in 1847, owing to his views on the Maynooth question, induced him to retire from public life and to devote his time to literary pursuits. Under ordinary circumstances, his rejection would have been the subject of lasting regret. But while his admirers were deploring the fact of a man known to fame as a poet, essayist, and orator, being thus displaced by a constituency so important and intelligent, they derived no small consolation from the rumor that he was to devote his leisure to the grand project of writing a History of England. His peculiar qualifications for the task, his Parliamentary career, his official knowledge, his social experience, his historical information, his familiarity with ancient literature, and the art he was known to possess of writing what people like to read, as well as dealing skillfully with the less attractive parts of a subject, raised high expectations; and when in 1848, an installment of two volumes appeared, with the title of "The History of England from the Accession of James the Second," they met with an enthusiastic reception, and elicited universal praise. In the majestic sentences with which he introduced his work to the public, Mr. Macaulay stated that he would cheerfully bear the reproach of having descended below what is called the dignity of history if he could succeed in placing before the English of the Nineteenth century a true picture of the life of their ancestors. He made the sacrifice, and accomplished his object. By a judicious selection and arrangement of materials; by retaining only what was interesting of itself, or could be rendered so by the artifice of style; and by adorning his pages with biographical sketches of the principal actors in the scene he treated of, Mr. Macaulay succeeded in producing a book which few can peruse without gratification. In 1848 Mr. Macaulay was chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and delivered an inaugural address, memorable for its ability. In 1849 he was nominated Professor of Ancient History in the Royal Academy. In 1852, when a general election occurred, he was by his friends put in nomination for Edinburgh. Mr. Macaulay, however, stood haughtily aloof from the stirring contest; neither issuing an address, nor appearing as a candidate on the hustings. Nevertheless, the electors restored themselves to the good opinion of the world by replacing him in his former position; and going northward in the Autumn, he delivered a speech that did much to clear a way for the Coalition Government, which he subsequently supported in the House of Commons, by two orations deemed not quite worthy of his ancient reputation. In 1853, Mr. Macaulay's various speeches were collected and published. In 1855, the third and fourth volumes of his *History of England* were hailed with an enthusiasm which marked them out for a popularity hardly less extensive than that which attended their predecessors. In 1856, Mr. Macaulay resigned his seat for Edinburgh, and on September 10, 1857, he was raised to the peerage; but a chronic cough, which of late years prevented his speaking for more than a short time, probably induced him to refrain from ever addressing the Upper House.

In the introduction to his last and greatest work, the author expressed a hope that he might be enabled to bring down the history of his country to a date within the memory of living men; but unhappily this hope is far from being realized. For some time it has been currently rumored that the 5th and 6th volumes of the work were about to appear, but we are enabled to state, on good authority, that, whatever materials may have been accumulated, no such extensive addition to the History is nearly ready for press.

The speeches and writings of the deceased peer are familiar wherever the English language is spoken. As an orator, an essayist, a poet, and a historian, he has occupied a leading position, and his death at such a moment, when the nation was anxiously looking forward for another installment of his great history, will be a theme for universal lamentation.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1860.

STATE FINANCES.—The Standard has commenced the publication, by authority, of the Comptroller's Report of the Finances of the State for the year ending on the 30th September last. There are three accounts, as our readers are aware, the Literary Fund account, the Public Fund account, and the Sinking Fund account. The following is the statement of the

LITERARY FUND.

Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1858,	$78,166 36	
Receipts for year ending Sept 30, '59,	158,442 04	
		236,608 40
Disbursements for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,	$209,156 08	
Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1859,	27,452 32	
		236,608 40

The receipts as above were derived from the following sources:—

Entries of vacant Lands,	$5,183 02
Bank Dividends,	98,009 25
Navigation Dividends, [$1950 from Cape Fear Nav. Co.]	2,450
Individual Notes,	2,000
Interest on Individual Notes,	30
W. & W. Railroad Dividends,	28,000
Interest on College Bonds,	1,760 05
Interest on Swamp Land Bonds,	41 50
W. & W. R. R. Bonds,	2,250
Interest on Raleigh & Gaston R. R Bonds,	4,200
Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	570
Interest on W. & W. Railroad Bonds,	67 50
Swamp Land Bonds,	960
Auction Tax,	677 10
Deaf and Dumb Asylum Tax,	1,053 62
Tax on retailers of Spiritous Liquors,	11,190
	$158,442 04

The Disbursements from this Fund consist as follows:—

Common Schools,	$172,051 69
Asylum for Deaf and Dumb and Blind,	14,500
Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, (purchased,)	9,555
State Coupon Bonds,	2,000
Loans by Literary Board,	250
Indian Grave Gap Turnpike Co	1,800
General Sup't of Common Schools,	1,500
Expense Account,	7,499 39
	$209,156 08

There is nothing in the *detailed* statements of the receipts and disbursements of this Fund, so far as yet published, worthy of special notice.

THE PUBLIC FUND.

Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1858,	$106,021 48	
Rec'ts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,	2,295,721 54	
	$2,401,743 02	
Disbursements of Public Fund for year ending Sept. 30, '59,	1,900,083 24	
Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1, 1859,	501,659 78	

The details of these receipts and disbursements are not yet published.

THE SINKING FUND.

Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1, 1858,	$270 00	
Rec'ts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859,	93,030 00	
	93,300 00	
Disbursements for fiscal yr ending Sept. 30, 1859,	92,665 00	
Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1, 1859,	635 00	

The details of this Fund also are yet unpublished.

WHIG MEETINGS.—The proceedings of the Whigs of Robeson county will be found in to-day's paper.

The Whigs of Davie met on the 14th inst. and appointed Delegates to the State Convention.

The Whigs of Buncombe county held a meeting on the 11th inst., John E. Patton, Esq., presiding, and Col. J. L. Henry, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. A. S. Merrimon and J. D. Hyman. 25 Delegates were appointed to the State Convention. The resolutions adopted favor a change in the State Constitution in several particulars, and by a Convention in preference to the Legislature. Especially they pronounce "the prevailing method of taxation in this State unequal, unjust and oppressive, and highly impolitic and seriously detrimental to the best interests of the people and the State, and that the only true theory of taxation in a government like ours, is that under which every citizen of the State is required to pay a like sum for the *personal* protection each receives from the State, and taxes upon his property according to its value and his true worth in point of property." The completion of the State works of internal improvement is deemed of the first importance; and the predominance of questions of Federal politics in our State elections is deprecated. And the delegates are "instructed to insist upon the adoption of the doctrine of *ad calorem* taxation, by the Convention, and that our co-operation with a view to elect any candidate for Governor or for the Legislature depends upon whether such candidates advocate the leading doctrines of the foregoing resolutions."

We are glad to learn that the mail contractor on the route to Swift Island (not to Troy as we inadvertently said,) who had stated his purpose to give up his contract, has reconsidered the matter and will still carry the mail.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.—The Globe brought us a few days ago, after long delay in the mails, Mr. Clingman's speech in the Senate last week. It is an interesting speech, and displays ability, which nobody doubts that Mr. Clingman possesses. We have read it with interest, not a great deal lessened by the fact that we had read the speech of which this is an elaboration in 1847, when Mr. Clingman was a member of the House and professedly a Whig. At that time and in that speech Mr. Clingman held that Congress had authority to rule the Territories as it pleased, with regard to slavery as to all other questions; and he denounced the present Democratic doctrine as to the Territories, announced by Mr. Calhoun a year previously, as the most shallow and superficial that could possibly be presented. He also traced the troubles between North and South to a very different source—to the policy originated, for party purposes and individual advancement, by Mr. Calhoun in 1821 and persisted in to this day, of calling for a "united South;" impressing the North with the belief that Southern men who did not fall into this policy were unsound; inflaming the feeling of both sections, at that time entirely peaceful; and thus building up a great abolition party. Mr. Clingman, however, should here have credit for frankness in announcing, as he does in the beginning of his speech the other day, that he had viewed this subject (as most others indeed) "from different points of view," and for skill in making the same speech answer for the expression of these differing views.

Mr. Clingman praises the Democratic party for "its manliness and statesmanship in reforming the currency system in part by the adoption of the sub-treasury system." This is of course a new light, for Mr. Clingman was a whig for many years after this "manly and statesmanlike" measure, and was in the habit of most furiously denouncing this same Democratic party which he now praises.

Again, he says that in 1850 he "had announced already, his separation from the organization of the Whig party." Mr. Clingman is reputed to have a good memory, but in 1852 he attended the Whig Caucus at Washington, and was publicly stated to have made a speech to his constituents in the Fall of that year in the course of which he claimed to be a whig.

It is worthy of remark—though not specially so—that Mr. Gilmer has never voted for a single Democrat, not even for Mr. Hamilton when there was a chance to elect him over Sherman. He did, however, vote for Schwartz of Penn., but Schwartz (who was elected as an anti-Lecompton democrat) *voted for Sherman.—Char. Dem*

We deny that there was a chance to elect Hamilton over Sherman. It has been clearly proved, that if every Whig and American, and every Democrat, had voted for Hamilton, he would not and could not have been elected. Besides, no *candidate* for Speaker ever votes for any *other* candidate.

We deny, further, that Mr. Gilmer ever voted for Schwartz for Speaker, or for any man who ever voted for Sherman. And we call upon the Democrat, as it would scorn knowingly to do injustice, to point to the vote, or to retract its charge. We deny it, because we have been regular readers of the Globe, which officially reports all the proceedings of Congress, and we have seen no such vote. Moreover, we have now before us, the official record in that paper of thirty-one out of the thirty-four votes which have taken place, and in all of these thirty-one Mr. Gilmer is recorded as voting for either Mr. Boteler, Mr. Etheridge, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Hill, Mr. Vance, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Leach, Mr. Hatton, Mr. Quarles, or Mr. Smith. We cannot at this moment lay our hands on the Globes containing the other three votes, but we are satisfied that the Democrat has been misinformed. We call upon it either to prove or to retract its statement, which is, like all this war upon Mr. Gilmer, a great wrong—a wrong to him, to his constituents and to the South; and a benefit to the Black Republicans, who are delighted to find that Southern men are charged, however falsely, with unfaithfulness to their section.

WHAT IT COSTS!—A gentleman inquired of us the other day whether Congressmen are entitled to any pay during this long period in which they are doing no good to any one, but "only evil continually." Thinking that perhaps others as well as he have overlooked the facts of the case, we state that under any circumstances the members would be entitled to pay, either per diem as formerly, or a salary as now. But under the present law which substitutes a salary of $3000 a year for a per diem of $8, it is of no consequence whether they stay in Washington one month or the whole twelve, their pay is just the same, no more and no less than $3000. To enable them to get their pay, however, they must organize, sooner or later, for the Speaker has to sign each member's warrant.

No consequence so far as the treasury is concerned, we said. But every day that Congress has been in session, for years past, whether organized or not, has been productive of evil, in the agitation which it constantly keeps up of sectional questions.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed what is known as the "Armory Bill," appropriating $500,000 for the manufacture of Arms.

Mr. Chaplain, "a commissioner from Connecticut to represent the feelings of the conservative people of that State," is in Richmond, but has not yet been heard. By what appointment he went to Richmond we do not know.

Robeson's P. O., Brunswick County, has been re-established, and J. M. Sikes, Esq., appointed Post Master.—*Wil. Herald.*

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Douglas spoke at length on his resolution to prevent the invasion of one State by the inhabitants of another. He said the Brown raid was the natural and legitimate result of the doctrines of the Republican party as explained by their platform, and in their books, pamphlets, etc.; and especially by their leaders in and out of Congress.

Mr. Fessenden replied, denying that the Republican party was responsible for the Harper's Ferry affair, and said they would favor legislative action to prevent similar outrages in the future. Mr. Douglas was influenced by ulterior motives in making his speech at this time, when the subject is in the hands of a committee.

On Tuesday, Mr. Toombs of Georgia spoke at length on sectional issues. He charged that the Republican party are seeking to overturn the Constitution by the election of a Republican President. As it regards secession, he said that the South should not wait for overt acts, but meet the enemy at the threshold, and drive him back or tear down the pillars of the Temple of Liberty, and overwhelm all in one common ruin.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Barksdale, Mississippi Democrat, made a long "Southern Rights" speech. Mr. Corwin commenced a speech, which he concluded

On Thursday, for the most part conciliatory and good humored. No vote was had on either day.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.—The Richmond Whig proposes to make a publication which will be of great importance to the manufacturing interests of that city and State, and which may be imitated to advantage here and elsewhere in North Carolina. The following is the Whig's proposition:—

"We propose to publish in the Whig, on or before the 1st of March next, when the Spring trade commences, a classified list of *all* articles manufactured in whole, or in part, in this city. Also, a list of articles, manufactured in other parts of the State, and the Southern States generally, which find a market in this city. We therefore request the manufacturers in Richmond, in *every* branch of business, (except Tobacco and Flour,) to furnish us with a list of the articles made by them, however trival, and to state the location of their factories, or places where the goods can be obtained. We also request the city agents for the sale of goods made beyond the limits of the city *but in the Southern States*, to furnish us with a similar list. We hope that *every* manufacturer and agent, in the city, will respond to this call for information, and will communicate with us in writing, as only those who do so will ensure a notice of their business.

"Our primary and controlling object in making this publication is to aid in building up the manufacturing interests of Virginia and the South, by informing the people, who are anxious to patronize home industry, what articles of Southern manufacture are made and sold here, and where they can be obtained."

Considering this a good idea, calculated to promote home industry, and Southern independence, we make the same proposal to the manufacturers in and about Fayetteville, and throughout the State. We will make such a publication in the Observer of all the leading and important facts thus furnished to us, and solicit them from all parties interested.

Resignation of Judge Caldwell.—We learn that the Hon. David F. Caldwell, of Rowan, has resigned his office as Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for this State. Judge Caldwell was elected in 1844-5, and has consequently been in constant service for about fifteen years. He is an able jurist and an honest man.

We learn that his Excellency Gov. Ellis has notified the Council of State to meet in this City on the 15th of next month. Two vacant Judgeships will be filled at that time, occasioned by the resignation of Judges Caldwell and Manly.

Ral. Standard.

Judge Caldwell has been appointed President of the Salisbury Branch of the Bank of N. C.

Arms Ordered for the South.—The War Department has ordered 115,000 muskets from the Springfield (Mass.) Armory and 900 rifles from Watervliet (N. Y.) to be placed in the Arsenals at Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Ga., and Baton Rouge, La., to supply quotas for the Southern States.

[We learn that a large number of these arms are to come to the Fayetteville Arsenal.—OBS.]

Reulf Before the Senate Committee.—Mr. Reulf has been before the Senate Brown Raid Investigating Committee, and testified that Senator Wilson wrote a letter to Dr. Howe, in 1857 or 1858, stating that he learned from Mr. Forbes that Brown was about to make a raid into some of the Southern States for the purpose of liberating slaves, and that he would use money furnished him by parties in Massachusetts for his Kansas work to aid him in his new project; and that in his (Wilson's) opinion, it was madness in Brown to attempt such a thing, and that he (Howe) must withdraw all means furnished, or intended to be furnished him for services in Kansas, if they were to be misapplied in the manner indicated by Forbes. Reulf testifies that Howe sent a copy of Wilson's letter to Brown, informing him that the arms and money which had been furnished him for the protection of the settlers of Kansas would be withdrawn, in consequence of the revelations made by Forbes through Wilson; that Brown became enraged and abandoned his plan for a while, but some time subsequently pursued some pro-slavery men into Missouri, and carried back with him several slaves.

Reulf will not implicate any member of the Republican party in New England, although there are persons who, belonging to other organizations, may be slightly compromised.—*Pr. Express.*

MARRIED,

In Harnett county, on the 10th inst., by Dr. J. W. McKay, Esq., JAMES P. SALMOND to Miss NANCY E. DAVIS.

On the 24th inst., in Warsaw, N. C., by the Rev. Mr. McAlpine, at the residence of the bride's step-father, Dr. John C. Broadhurst, Mr. EVERETT PETERSON, of Sampson county, to Miss EMMA HENRY, of Long Creek, New Hanover county, and daughter of Mr. John Neil Henry, deceased.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. C. Shaw, on Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, Mr. G. W. BOWMAN of Sampson co., to Miss ELIZA TURLINGTON.

By the same, on the 12th inst., on South River, Bladen co., Mr. ANGUS MUNN to Miss CATHARINE PRIDGEN.

DIED,

On Haymount, on the 25th inst., MARY ELIZABETH, infant child of W. J. and Nancy Cowan, aged 8 months.

In Sampson county, on the 18th inst., Mr. JOHN CARTER, in the 76th year of his age.

WHIG MEETING IN ROBESON

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pursuant to previous notice, a portion of the Whigs of Robeson County assembled at the Court House, in Lumberton, on Saturday the 21st of January, 1860, and organized by calling Angus S. Baker, Esq., to the chair, and requesting Dr. S. B. Morrisey to act as secretary. Giles Leitch, Esq., explained the object of the meeting to be to effect a more efficient organization of the Whig party, and with a view to that purpose to appoint delegates to represent Robeson county in the Convention to be held in the City of Raleigh, on the 22d of February next, and in some brief remarks, urged the necessity, at the present time, of a conservative party free from extreme ultra views.

On motion of Col. Thos. J. Morrisey, the chairman appointed Col. T. J. Morrisey, Rory McNair, Esq., Col. John A. Rowland, Giles Leitch, Esq., and A. D. Brown, a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, who after a brief absence reported through their chairman, Rory McNair,

Resolved, That we approve of the holding of a Whig Convention, in the City of Raleigh, on the 22d of February next, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent the Whigs of Robeson County in said Convention.

Rory McNair, Esq., then urged the organization of the Whig party in a speech of some length, replete with arguments showing the fallacious pretences of the Democratic party, professing to be the peculiar champions of Southern Rights, positively refusing to elect a Speaker in Congress, while they have it in their power to elect a Southern slave-holder, a man conservative and true, and a representative of North Carolina.

In compliance with the above resolution, the chairman appointed the following delegates:

Murdock McRae, Daniel C. McNeill, James P. Barnes, Robert L. Monroe, Arch'd Patterson, Grady H. Floyd, John Gilchrist, D. W. McLean, John Walker, Dr. Duncan Smith, Daniel McNeill, Maj. M. J. McLean, Dugald M. Currie, Angus McBryde, Maj. Giles Williams, A. A. McIntosh, Arch'd S. McMillan, Angus E. McLean, Hector McNeill, Rory McNair, Col. T. J. Morrisey, John L. McArthur, John McQueen, Murphy C. McNair, Col. John Leach, Col. David Bethune, Col. John A. Rowland, Daniel McMillan, Arch'd Buie, John A. Richardson, Dr. Angus D. McLean, W. H. Brown, Brown McCallum, Alex. M. Cobb, John Purcell, Dugald C. McIntyre, Jacob Alford, G. M. McLean, Arch'd McEachin, Jr., D. F. Edmonds, Giles Leitch, Edmund Lilly, James L. McCormic, R. E. Troy, Dr. John W. McNair, Durham Lewis, Berry Godwin, W. C. McNeill, Alex. Gunn, A. D. Brown.

On motion of Rory McNair, the chairman and secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Col. T. J. Morrisey, ordered that a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with a request that the other Whig papers in the State copy. The meeting then adjourned.

A. S. BAKER, Ch'n.

DR. S. B. MORRISEY, Sec'y.

HOMESPUN.

We notice in the Western Advocate the proceedings of a public meeting held in Asheville to consult together upon the "means to live more independently." N. W. Woodfin, Esq., delivered an able speech, says the Advocate, "contrasting the manner in which our people dressed twenty years ago and now. Then all wore homespun, now those who do so are the exceptions. Twenty years ago there were looms to be found in every farm house—now it was hard to get a good piece of home-made jeans. Then, too, our rifles were made at home, now they are got from abroad; and then we had small iron works about in different places where the ore was smelted, and axes, &c., made. Now all these were got from abroad and the people could hardly tell you where the iron ore was. The soil in this county was excellent for tobacco, yet we got all of it from Virginia or other parts of the State. Mr. Woodfin, in alluding to the manufacture of woolen goods, thought that much was owing to the decrease in the quantity of wool raised and that the falling off in the number of sheep was due to the increase of dogs. Therefore, he thought the question whether dog skins were more profitable than sheep's wool and hides ought to be settled, and one or the other raised solely, for it was certain that sheep could not be raised in great quantities where there were so many dogs. He spoke of the great facilities this country afforded for manufacturing purposes, and urged our people to engage in such pursuits. He thought it was not necessary to wait for a Railroad but we could commence even now on a small scale. He would propose the erection of a manufactory of boots and shoes—especially brogans; a cotton and a woolen factory, and a manufactory of agricultural implements. He thought too, that iron furnaces might profitably be erected on the different beds of iron ore in the county.

"Messrs. Candler and Erwin made speeches concurring in Mr. Woodfin's views. Mr. Erwin spoke with much warmth and eloquence. He was decidedly in favor of encouraging home manufacture, and thought all his brethren of the bar would look quite as well in homespun. His friend Candler had been about the only one that ever wore the romantic article."

The meeting resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the true interest of this country requires that we should produce more and purchase less from abroad, and especially while we see that our dependence on the manufactures of the North and East but makes them neglectful of our rights and their duty.

Resolved, That for three years we will purchase no goods for the wear of the male members of our families that are not manufactured in Buncombe county or some other portion of the Southern States, unless such necessary articles as cannot be made here. Provided this do not apply to goods now in store by our merchants.

Resolved, That the farming implements used in this county should as far as possible be manufactured in the county; that we will use our efforts to effect the result.

Resolved, That as far as we can contribute to the building up of manufacturing establishments in our own county, we pledge ourselves to do so and at the earliest day practicable.

Resolved, that we recommend to our merchants as far as practicable to purchase no goods not manufactured in the South or imported direct through Southern ports.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of fifteen or more to take into consideration the subject of the foregoing resolutions and as far as possible to gather together the necessary information and prepare the way for organising companies for manufacturing purposes.

MANUFACTURES FOR FAYETTEVILLE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I was pleased to see in your paper a few weeks since a suggestion as to the erection of calico print works in your place. This is at least an indication that enterprise is still alive in your good old town, that although she has been left a little out of the world by the Great Horseshoe Railroad, (which like a mighty snake bathes its head in the Atlantic and, curving itself in every direction but that intended by nature, lays its tail almost into South Carolina) she still holds up her ancient reputation for energy and is yet first in number of manufacturing establishments.

But my object is to give you a few thoughts upon the very excellent position which Fayetteville occupies to become a great manufacturing town, and to suggest some articles which might more be manufactured.

First, Water Power. You have the two Cross Creeks, Upper and Lower Little Rivers, and Rockfish within reach. Then there are several smaller streams within a few miles of the town whose names I know not. Again, there is the Cape Fear River above Fayetteville—every single dam of the Navigation Company's Works affords an excellent site for milling or manufacturing purposes. Of these there are twenty-three—say twenty available,—enough power to make a second Manchester or Lowell. Put this with the streams I have mentioned and I may safely say Fayetteville has better manufacturing facilities than any town in the North. Chicopee Falls, on the Connecticut River in Massachusetts, furnish water power for a large amount of machinery—among the rest for Ames' manufactory of swords, guns, &c. Yet the Connecticut River at that place is not larger than the Cape Fear, and the fall not greater than I can mention at several places between Fayetteville and the Gulf.

The advantage of this water power. Every one who has paid attention to such things must know that it is vastly cheaper to use water power than steam. That Northern manufacturers always prefer it when it is possible for them to get such a site near a market or easy of egress. In this respect Fayetteville can compare favorably with any location North. Her River may be difficult of navigation for two of the summer months; on the other hand all Northern streams are frozen up at least for three months. It is true that they have Railroads, which she has not now, but every one knows that for heavy freights Railroads cannot compete with water navigation. Besides as to her advantages in respect to other places in this State, so far as Railroads are concerned she is their equal, for it has become a notable fact that goods—especially heavy articles as sugar, molasses, iron, &c.—can be brought up to Fayetteville on the steamboat and then wagoned to Randolph, Guilford, Chatham, Forsyth, Davidson, and the counties of that section quicker and cheaper than if put on the Railroad.

What shall be manufactured in Fayetteville? She already has a sufficiency of cotton factories and one paper mill. Let that paper mill extend its works to the manufacture of writing paper. Then there might be a manufactory of woolen goods carried on with profit. And I may here remark that it is my opinion that the raising of sheep can be made a profitable business in Cumberland, Harnett, Chatham, Moore, Randolph and Montgomery. In the two first named counties cold weather never lasts long and is never too cold for sheep to endure it. Every one will acknowledge that they are profitable. It is my belief that with care and a little attention as good mutton can be had in Fayetteville market as is enjoyed by any epicure on earth. Two years would supply the wool for a manufactory, and until that time it could be brought from abroad as other establishments do. Begin on a small scale and feel your way up is the right manner of commencing all manufactories. A few carding machines, one or two looms and the requisite number of spindles is sufficient to commence on. The great fault of Southern manufacturers is they make too great a talk and show at the start—effect does not get beyond the talk. Northern manufacturer but little, *but they act.*

Without wishing to discourage any one I do not think we are just yet prepared to make calico. Few know the complication of such work. Yet not so really complicated and difficult, had it not been the policy of North Carolina to drive from her borders all native talent and industry. We have no painters, real artists. Upon whom then are we to depend for designs or patterns from which to print? Upon whom are we to depend for engravers, to engrave the designs after we get them? England makes more calico than all the rest of the world. She gets her most beautiful designs from France. Our Northern manufacturers either steal their designs, or have others drawn; and it is stated, that notwithstanding the fact that our American calico is stouter, and generally more durably printed, it is only by a duty of 20 per cent. on the English imported, that we can compete with them. Why? because English prints are generally most lively and more attract the eye; and because labor, in England, of workman and artist is cheaper than here. This defect, some will say, might be obviated by the use of negroes in the South. Experience has proved that the proper place for the negro is in the field, and there he should stay. Nature has not generally endowed them with those faculties of mind which enable them to move about among masses of machinery without imminent risk of their lives. My observation tells me that the loss from accidents in the use of the negro, unless one scours the country and picks out individual cases, would make up the difference in the price paid for his labor and that of the white man. Again, from the little information I have concerning calico print works, they are profitable, but a large amount of capital is required to start them, and carry them on. For instance, $50,000 would commence and keep in operation many other branches of manufacture, yet I suppose it would erect but a small print works. I infer this from a knowledge of some of the establishments North. Yet in the present state of feeling, were the subject rightly presented to them, I have little doubt but men now manufacturing North, would be willing to put in capital for the erection of works at the South.

Under the head of woolen goods, I might have mentioned also manufactories for carpets, flannels, and every other variety of cloth in the texture of which wool is a participant. The little town of Thomsonville, Conn., is not any more, or even so eligibly situated for transporting its products to the world, or for getting wool; and yet it manufactures an immense amount of carpeting, flannels, stockinet, drawers, &c.

Perhaps I need not mention the article of iron. When will North Carolina believe she has that within herself as good as anything from another State? I see daily advertised in the Wilmington papers, "Philadelphia Coal," and in the Charleston, "Liverpool Coal," yet on Deep River there has been for time past, a Gas Coal nearly as good as the Liverpool Cannel, and a species of anthracite which will burn quite as well as the Philadelphia. Then, again, passing through the Commission Houses of Fayetteville and Wilmington, I see large quantities of bar iron, but especially hoop. Ask where it came from, and you hear: some from the North, some from Europe; yet within 50 miles of your town has existed for centuries as good iron as any in Sweden, Scotland, or the world. The Specular Iron ore of Harrington Hill has no superior anywhere, for hoop iron, and you have, in your office, an example of the superiority of the Debituminized Black Band, for bar iron. The first mentioned is in two hundred yards of a magnificent water-power. Upon a bed of the last, a company have works nearly completed, but we regret to say, have abandoned them for a chimera which promised, at most, only temporary gain. As I am on this subject, I may mention that this ore does not exist *only* at the Tysor place. There is a bed of it at the Gulf, in ten feet of the Egypt road; there is another bed in half a mile of the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road, about a mile north of David Wicker's, and north west of N. R. Bryan's. It is my opinion that it will be found everywhere the coal bed is disturbed by an upheaval of trap. As to one of these mentioned beds of ore, I learn, that North Carolina men, and rich men too, are in fault that it is not worked. When shall we have our ploughs, wagon tires, axes, and other iron and steel implements made from North Carolina iron? Upon this branch of my remarks, I may say more at some future time, if I have not tired you.

One more paragraph and I am done. The manufacture of glass from your sand; of ware from the pipe clay which your Railroad contractors so much dread; of bricks from the excellent clay which exists in the Deep River country, or even from the pipe clay. I regretted to see stated in the notice of a new building in Wilmington, that its front was made of pressed brick brought from the North. This business is profitable, the machinery costs but little, and why not manufacture them here? Should these rambling and long drawn out thoughts please you, I may give more from

A LOVER OF HIS NATIVE HOME.

CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT
ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.

THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is **50 cents,** neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE & SON.

BONA VISTA FOR SALE.

THAT pleasant and healthy residence occupied by the subscriber, on Harrington Hill, is offered for sale.

The dwelling has five rooms below, with four fire places, a pantry and closet, and a room up stairs unfinished, capable of making two sleeping apartments. A good kitchen with two rooms, a smoke-house, woodhouse, barn twenty feet square, with a good capacious loft; low shed, and chicken house. A well of good water with a brick curb. With the house is between five and six acres of land, and a lot adjoining of between three and four, which can be had if wanted. Any person wanting a healthy residence, in a good neighborhood, and not far from several schools, an opportunity now presents to secure one, and on accommodating terms, by applying to the subscriber.

GURDON DEMING.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1860. 86tf

TO LET.

THAT neat and comfortable DWELLING on Adam street, Haymount, adjoining the Southern boundary of the U. S. Arsenal, with a large and fertile Garden attached.

There are the usual Outhouses on the lot, and a Well of superb water.

Apply at the Arsenal.

Jan'y 26, 1860. 86-3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of WORTH & UTLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of us will sign and make settlements when necessary, but the business will be settled principally by Jos. Utley.

JOS. A. WORTH.
JOS. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1860. 86tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will continue to do business at the same store that was occupiedby Worth & Utley. He expects to keep a general stock of

Groceries and Heavy Hardware.

Will attend to any Commission business that he may be favored with, and solicits the patronage of his friends, acquaintances and the public generally.

JOS. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1860. 86tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will continue to do the FORWARDING BUSINESS, and solicits the business of all Shippers through this place.

JOS. A. WORTH.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1860. 86tf

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the THROAT CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"*A simple and elegant combination for* COUGHS, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"*Most salutary relief in* BRONCHITIS."
Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"*Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from* COLD."
Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"*Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me.*"
Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists, at **25** cents per box.

Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or *Cathartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.*

Jan'y 25, 1860. 86-3m

At No. 14 and 16, Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the approaching Spring Trade, and in order to clear out my stock of Winter Goods, and to make room for my Spring Importations, I have determined to make such a reduction as will insure a speedy clearance. I have on hand yet,

Mantles, Dress Trimmings, Silks, English and French Merinos, Plain and Figured all Wool DeLains, Alpacas, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Bed Blankets, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Embroideries, Ladies' French worked Collars and Sleeves, Hemstitched Hd'k'fs, Worked Flouncing and Bands, Marseilles Collars and Sleeves, Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting, French worked Infants' waists, Bonnets, Hosiery, &c.

IN THE GENT'S DEPARTMENT

We have Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices, Umbrellas, and a complete assortment of under Shirts from 34 to 44, and a great many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be disposed of as above mentioned. ☞ CALL SOON.

GEORGE BRANDT,
No's 14 and 16, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 16, 1860. 83tf

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ilypd

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND HARPER'S FERRY.

In the Senate on Monday last Judge Douglas had the floor on the following resolution introduced by him on the 16th inst:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the protection of each State and Territory of the Union against invasion by the authorities or inhabitants of any other State or Territory, and for the suppression and punishment of conspiracies or combinations in any State or Territory, with intent to invade, assail, or molest the government, inhabitants, property, or institutions of any other State or Territory of the Union.

Mr. Douglas, says the National Intelligencer, in its Congressional synopsis, commenced his argument in favor of the policy which the resolution contemplated, by alluding to the fact that the President of the United States, when lately summoned by the Governor of Virginia to protect that State from apprehended invasion, had replied that he was aware of no provision in the Constitution or the laws which would authorize him to take steps for the preservation of the peace between the States or Territories. The announcement was a startling one, and, if well founded, might justly create dissatisfaction towards a Government which restrained the right of self-defence without securing protection in return.

Mr. Douglas then proceeded to show that the power in question was clearly granted by that clause of the Constitution which makes it the duty of the United States to guaranty "to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and to protect each of them from invasion." He cited from the forty-fourth number of the Federalist, written by Mr. Madison, in enforcement of the construction for which he contended. If the power had not been yet exercised by Congress, it was because no occasion had arisen for its exercise until that created by the late attack at Harper's Ferry.

It remained, then, only to consider the legislation which was necessary and proper to render this guarantee effectual. It was not enough to repel and suppress invasions actually set on foot, but all conspiracies or attempts to that end must be made justiciable in the courts of the land.

He considered the outbreak at Harper's Ferry as a legitimate and logical consequence of the doctrines inculcated by the Republican party, in regard to the "irrepressible conflict" between different social systems in different States of the United States. That theory had been promulgated by his Republican competitor in Illinois, Mr. Lincoln, four months before its enunciation by Mr. Seward in his Rochester speech, and was a radical dogma of the Republican leaders, whose system of political action rests on an attempt to establish a uniformity of social systems in all the States.

The speaker then proceeded to show that this theory was a novelty, and was certainly disregarded by the framers of the Constitution, and argued that, so long as the Republican party pursued its present aggressive policy there would be danger of future invasions like that of Harper's Ferry, unless the Federal Government were clothed with power to keep the peace between the States.

Mr. Fessenden expressed his surprise at the introduction of this resolution by Mr. Douglas while the whole subject was under consideration by an able committee; and still less could he see the propriety of making its introduction the occasion of a political speech, calculated to misrepresent the position of the Republican party. That was ready to sustain any constitutional measure which the committee appointed to consider the question might present, but was not to be deterred from the rigid maintenance of its political views because those views were made a ground of partisan calumny. The Republicans were not responsible in any sense for the acts of John Brown, or for the existing agitation of the slavery question, which, after being quieted in 1850, had been re-opened by Mr. Douglas in 1854. The proposed bill for the suppression of conspiracies against the States would be defective unless it provided some protection against the threatened dissolution of the Union in case a Republican President were elected. But perhaps such threats were not worthy of any regard. He would have little respect for the Northern people if he supposed they would be influenced by any such appeal to their fears.

After a brief rejoinder by Mr. Douglas, the Senate adjourned.

The Responsibility.—If there be any desire in the world on the part of the Democratic representatives to organize the House, and organize it upon a safe, honorable, conservative, national basis, the thing can be done in almost the twinkling of an eye, if the Democratic representatives will only say the word, and vote for Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina. Even Mr. Barksdale, in his speech a day or two ago, who is one of the most high-minded gentlemen in Congress, and who is a Southern-Rights fire-eater of the straightest sect, conceded that Mr. Gilmer was perfectly true and loyal to the institutions of the South, although he affirmed at the same time his purpose not to vote for him for Speaker. Now, if Mr. Gilmer be true and loyal to Southern institutions, as Mr. Barksdale voluntarily testifies, what earthly reasonable objection can Southern Democrats have to voting for him? Does not the fact of their voting against him imply that miserable and factious *party* reasons are at the bottom of their course on this subject?

We repeat here what we have often said, that Mr. Gilmer can get 13 votes from Pennsylvania and New Jersey—the votes of men who are now supporting Sherman—and these 13 added to the 93 Democratic and the 23 Southern Opposition votes, would give him 129 votes—or, 10 or 12 more votes than are necessary to an election! No other conservative man stands any chance of an election. Is it not the solemn and imperative duty of Democratic members, therefore, to vote for Mr. Gilmer? And if Sherman or any other Black Republican shall be elected, will not the responsibility of a Black Republican triumph rest exclusively upon the Democracy? We leave these questions to be determined by the common sense and patriotism of the people.—*Richmond Whig.*

Repenting.—In the Senate the other day, Mr. Foster, Black Republican from Connecticut, controverted the justice of the strictures made by Mr. Toombs upon the laws of Connecticut, and reviewed the several laws called in question for the purpose of showing that they were not designed to intertere with the recapture of fugitives from service when lawfully claimed under the constitution of the United States. Mr. Mallory inquired of Mr. Foster whether he was in favor of restoring fugitive slaves; the latter replied that he was in favor of executing that part of the Constitution in the fullest extent.

Severely let Alone.—Commenting on the proceedings of the late Abolition Convention in Buffalo, the Advertiser of that city says:

"During the Convention of this week only the most trivial and transient notice has been taken of its proceedings, and one of the most bitter complaints which uprose from the bosom of the fair Susan B., was directed against the dead indifference of the newspapers."

If a man is bitten by a dog, he is most likely, whether the animal has the hydrophobia or not, to get mad.

A poet says, "Oh, she was fair, but sorrow came and left his traces there." What become of the balance of the harness, he don't state.

WHIG MEETING IN RICHMOND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Whigs of Richmond, on the 17th inst., met at the Court House in Rockingham, according to notification.

On motion of Mr. Blue, Duncan McLaurin, Esq., was called to the Chair; and on motion by General Dockery, R. S. McDonald and B. F. Little were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Blue, a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting, and General Dockery, Stephen W. Covington and Dr. D. N. Patterson were appointed; who, after consultation, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which they said were none the worse for having been adopted by their Whig brethren of Union. They were unanimously accepted and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The dangerous extremes to which the dominant parties of the country are carried, threaten destruction to our liberties and Union; therefore

1. Resolved, That we sincerely deprecate the so frequent agitations of exciting questions, thrust, unnecessarily, upon the country, and long for peace, harmony and fraternity.

2. Resolved, That we disapprove of sectionalism, filibusterism and all other heretical *isms* everywhere, and would be pleased to see a little more charity in all sections, and entangling alliances with none; and that our true doctrine should be "In fundamentals, unity; in circumstantials, liberty; in all things, charity."

3. Resolved, That secession on the one hand, and Abolitionism on the other, are both extremes and evils to be deprecated; and that true virtue lies between them: that we believe the preservation of the Constitutional Union as it is now—as it has been—and as we trust and hope the intelligence and virtue of those who constitute this great Republic will always prove it to be—is the true and proper medium upon which every patriotic American can stand with safety and with honor.

4. Resolved, That we have no sympathy with the raving fanatics of the North, nor the ultra fire-eaters of the South, and believe that both are afflicted with a mania for office; that in our opinion the surest way to destroy both these monsters, and give peace to the country, is to keep them both out of office.

5. Resolved, That we desire to see a little more common sense and common honesty in those who control our national affairs. That the corruption and extravagance of the Democracy, and the fanaticism and sectionalism of the Republicans, demonstrate that neither of them are fit depositors of power to govern and administer the affairs of a great and patriotic people; and therefore that the national, conservative, and patriotic Whig party who have heretofore brought peace to the public, is the only party which can again restore harmony and prosperity to the nation.

6. Resolved, That the conservative elements, constituting a large majority of the country North, South, and Middle, have been quiescent long enough, and that we think and believe the time has now come when they will arouse and crush all noisy agitators and demagogues, and save the North, the South, the Constitution, the Union and liberty together.

7. Resolved, That the formation of Northern and Southern sectional parties gives the North the advantage in numerical majority, and that the safety of the South and of the Union requires that a conservative national party should be formed upon a basis broad enough for every true patriot of every section to stand side by side.

On motion of Mr. O. H. Dockery, the following additional resolution was adopted:

8. Resolved, (in the language of Henry Clay,) that we are for the Constitution, the Union, and an enforcement of the laws, North and South.

On motion, the gentlemen named below were appointed Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 22d of February:

Col. Alex. McQueen, Col. Murdoch McKinnon, James Q. McRae, James Q. R. McRae, Peter McRae, James S. McQueen, John G. Blue, Maj. D. K. Monroe, John McDuffie, John Johnson, Danl. W. Livingston, James P. Smith, John C. Smith, Archibald McNeill, Malcolm McNeill, John D. Curry, Peter Hanner, Neill Stewart, W. D. Moffitt, J. T. Bostick, L. W. McLaurin, Col. J. W. Cameron, A. R. Morrison, S. W. Covington, A. L. McKinnon, John C. Terry, H. Terry, L. H. Webb, Dr. R. J. Steele, jr., William Long, George Northam, Hampton Covington, H. P. Gill, W. P. McDonald, Matthew Watson, Capt. Hugh McLean, Daniel W. Gibson, M. R. McDonald, A. McD. Martin, W. D. Townsend, Capt. Joseph Hines, W. M. Bostick, W. R. Lovin, Eli Terry, James L. Yates, Esq., Carey Bennet, jr., Atlas J. Dawkins, W. A. McKay, Isaac Mason, jr., John C. Ellerbe, Alfred Dockery, J. T. Roper, Thomas McCaskill, Marion Jones, Jesse A. Baldwin, Dr. Owen Hadley, Reddick Bowdon, John J. Bennett, James M. Bostick, John P. Little, John T. Robinson, J. Brodley, W. P. Stanback, O. H. Dockery, M. S. McRae, J. D. Pemberton, I. A. Dumas, Hampton LeGrand, Homer LeGrand, Hector McMillan, Dr. John Malloy, Dr. A. Patterson, Maj. John McNeill, Joseph Capell, John B. Buchanan, John A. McKay, A. J. Brown, Dr. D. N. Patterson, T. Bostick, J. C. Ussery.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of Delegates.

DUNCAN McLAURIN, Ch'm'n.
R. S. McDONALD, B. F. LITTLE, } Secretaries.

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."
W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84tf

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

From rich and poor, bond and free, all colors, grades and conditions of life, we hear the same meed of praise awarded this wonderful article. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged by this great medicine, which is surprising to the judgment of man. What family does not require a standard Liniment. Who ever heard of the same effects produced by any other article? For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Strained Horses, &c it has no equal. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang Liniment is sold by all respectable Druggists and Livery Men in every town, parish and hamlet throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean. Buy at once.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

Jan'y 14. 83*4t

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. B. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed. My clients will please call on them.

JAMES BANKS.

Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 81-itf

Direct Trade—A Chance to Encourage It.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co., to be found in another column. They announce the expected arrival of the brig "Union State," direct from Rio Janeiro, with 3,000 bags Coffee.

Now, here will be one chance to test the sincerity of the professions made in favor of direct trade, by our Southern merchants and people. Be assured, that if cargoes brought in here, or to any other Southern port, can be promptly disposed of, there will be plenty of them brought in. Goods will always go where they are wanted and can be disposed of. One thing will lead on to another, one branch to another, until something is done really worth doing, really leading to independence.

The last cargo of Coffee brought in here by Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co., was very fine, and well selected, and offered at rates that compared more than favorably with New York or any other market. We must presume that it went off pretty briskly, otherwise there would not have been sufficient encouragement to induce the importation of another.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Manufactories in Iredell.—There are two manufactories in Iredell county at which yarns and cotton osnaburgs are made in large quantities, quality inferior to none. One is located at Turnersburg, and owned by Mr. Wm. Turner, the other at Eagle Mills, and owned by Messrs. Colvert & Co.

There are likewise Cotton Factories in Yadkin, Surry, Catawba, and perhaps other counties. The water-power in all the above named Counties is valuable for mills and factories, and never-failing.

The Trumpet Branch Iron and Brass Foundry, is located near Olin, and owned by N. D. Tomlin, Esq.—*Iredell Express.*

Superior Court.—A special Term of the Superior Court of Guilford county is now in session, his Honor Judge Shepherd presiding. Mr. Shepherd, we believe, is the youngest Judge on the bench in this State—he presides with much dignity, and his pleasant, affable deportment makes him quite a favorite with all. The intention of Judge Shepherd to resign, is universally regretted. Court this week, is held for the first time, in the New Court House, which is certainly the finest and most commodious building of the kind we ever saw.—*Greens. Patriot.*

Hog Cholera.—This disease was introduced into this county at the beginning of the year by a drove of hogs brought from Jefferson county, Tennessee; but so far, we believe, its ravages have been confined to but one or two localities. Mr. M. A. Polk bought eight of the drove, and lost five of them shortly after getting them home. Since that the disease has made its appearance among the hogs of his own raising, and ten of them have been attacked with it, of which number only three up to last Thursday had died. Mr. P. anticipates, however, that the disease will go through his whole stock.

Messrs. L. B. Bennett, Brannon and Crouch bought the remainder of the imported drove, consisting of some one hundred and fifty, and lost only five or six out of the whole lot. The remainder, Mr. Bennett has every reason to believe, are perfectly sound and healthy.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

Military.—A volunteer company has been organized at Wadesborough: Maj. R. T. Hall was elected Captain; W. C. Watkins, First Lieutenant; W. M. Hammond, Second Lieutenant; W. H. Kirby, First Sergeant; Hampton Beverly, Second do.; M. P. Jones, Third do.; and J. P. Richardson, Fourth do.

The Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester R. R., have passed a resolution instructing the Superintendent to employ as few Northern men as possible, to work on, and at the road—always giving the preference to home mechanics. Also instructing him in making purchases, to procure as far as he can, those of Southern manufacure.—*Wilmington Herald.*

A Pleasing Sign.—A Northern paper says Helper's "Impending Crisis" cannot be procured from newsboys or venders of railroad reading upon the New York and New Haven railroad—its sale having been prohibited on that road by its officers. This looks sensible. To every effort made in the North to prevent the circulation of incendiary documents, we say God speed; and every success we shall delight to chronicle as a gleam of hope for the Union—a Union such as our fathers formed—a Union of equals united by ties of fraternal feeling—cemented by kindly offices and good fellowship, wherein each section shall honestly respect the rights of every other section and manfully endeavor to maintain them.—*Richmond Whig.*

Mississippi and Massachusetts.—A public meeting has just been held in Vicksburg, in Mississippi, for the purpose of offering sympathy and aid to the sufferers by the late terrible disaster at Lawrence, in Massachusetts. * * * It is by denouncing Mississippi and her sister States of the Slaveholding South as communities of pirates and outlaws of humanity, that the Abolitionists of Massachusetts and the North have driven matters to the perilous crisis at which they now stand. It is by such Christian and manly action as this of Mississippi, at Vicksburg, that the South can most effectually answer these wild denunciations, and fortify the protest of conservative men at the North against the mad fanaticism which threatens to involve us all in a common ruin.

N. Y. Times.

Why Congress does not Organize.—The following few lines taken from the Washington correspondence of the Journal of Commerce gives the reason:

"Very little is said here concerning the legislation of this Congress. Every one is intently looking to the progress of the Presidential canvass, which has commenced in earnest here and in State Legislatures and State Conventions."

Tom Corwin's plan of Organization.—Concluding his speech the other day, Gov. Corwin said that "Out of all the shades, stripes, and colors of parties, they had not been able to elect any body for Speaker. But there was one man whom he had sometimes thought they might all, after a little caucusing, unite upon and elect. Horace F. Clark, of New York, did not belong to any party, or any body. He did not trust any body, did not love any body, did not hate any body, and perhaps they could not do better than to make him Speaker. [Laughter."]

Mr. Clark is a New York anti-Lecompton Democrat.

Peddlers and Samplers.—As an incidental and indirect measure to aid home manufactures, we notice that the Legislature of Georgia, at its late annual session, passed an act requiring all peddlers of goods not manufactured in the State, and those who sell by samples, to take out a license, to be issued by the inferior County Court, for which each applicant must pay one hundred dollars, or other sum in the discretion of the court, and one per cent. in addition thereto upon all sales made. Every violation of the law to be punished by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Mrs. Letitia H. Walker, of Grensboro', has been appointed Vice Regent of the Ladies Mount Vernon Association, for this State, vice the former Vice Regent declined.

Later from China.—Intelligence received in Washington from China, brought by the last mail from Europe, states that the American missionaries find their operations obstructed by the hostile movements which have recently occurred in by the abominations of the coolie trade, which have prejudiced the Chinese against all foreigners. Besides this, there are two parties in China, one opposed to foreigners and in favor of hostilities, the a peace party. The Emperor belongs to the peace party, while the commander of the affair at Pei-ho is the leader of the war party.

Exports of Cotton—Immense Transactions.—The exports of Cotton from New Orleans to England during the week ending on the 24th inst. were 31,000 bales, and to Havre 13,000. The exports from Mobile to England for the same period were 15,000 bales. The total transactions during the week, in New Orleans, and at Mobile and Charleston, Savannah and New York, footed *One Hundred and ninety thousand bales*—being the largest business ever known to the trade in one week.

The Lawrence Calamity.—The Mayor of Lawrence and the Committee of Relief, having their charge the distribution of funds contributed for the aid of the Pemberton Mill sufferers, announce to the public that so generous have been the contributions in money and clothing in every quarter, that no more assistance than what has already been sent, with what is now pledged and subscribed, will be needed to provide liberally for the wants of those really needy.

Death of Gen. Butler.—General Robert Butler, Assistant Adjutant General to General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, died at his residence at Lake Tallahassee, Florida, on the afternoon of January 12. General Butler had been in infirm health for a year or more, but it was only within a few days past, in consequence of attacks of more alarming character, that serious apprehensions were felt that his long life was near its close. Only three of General Jackson's prominent officers at that battle now survive, viz. General William O. Butler, of Kentucky, Major Shotard, of Mississippi, and Col. A. P. Hayne, of South Carolina.

Another Witness Summoned.—A U. S. officer last week waited upon Mr. Sanborn of Concord with a summons to appear at Washington before the Special Committee of the Senate on the Harper Ferry affair. Sanborn refused the witness fee and before any other measures could be taken he disappeared. It is supposed that he has gone to Europe.—*New Hampshire Paper.*

Lynching in Mississippi.—At Natchez, on the 10th instant, a man named Smeltzer was taken out of jail by a party of men in disguise, and hung on a tree in the Court House yard. Smeltzer, it is stated, poisoned his wife several years ago at Bayou Sara, set fire to that town, was a thug, and murderously assaulted many good citizens here and elsewhere. He was a bad man and a dangerous character.

Another Stampede of Students.—Twenty-five Southern students left Philadelphia for their homes, on Saturday. They had been attending lectures at one of the principal medical colleges and, it is said, became displeased at the course of some of the professors. It was further rumored that a meeting of other disaffected ones was held on Friday evening, and they resolved to leave the college and return to their homes some time during this week.

National Convention of Christian Associations.—The Central Committee of the Christian Associations located at Richmond have selected New Orleans as the place and the 11th April as the time for holding the Annual Convention of the Confederation of American Christian Associations.

Mexican Troubles.—The Galveston News thinks on the authority of reliable information from the Rio Grande, that the present difficulties there will end in a war with Mexico.

Death of Professor Espy.—A despatch from Cincinnati announces the death of Professor Espy of the National Observatory.

Corn.—The shipments of corn to the Norfolk market in December last amounted to about 312,000 bushels.

WHIG AND AMERICAN MEETING.

A meeting of the Whigs and Americans will be held in the Town of Fayetteville on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention, to assemble in Raleigh on the 22d proximo.

Jan'y 16.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.
Growth of 1859.

S. J. HINSDALE & Co. have on hand a large stock of **Landreth's Garden Seeds,** warranted fresh and for sale at wholesale and retail; among which are the following, viz:

ASPARAGUS.
BEET—
Long Blood,
Early Turnip Rooted,
White Sugar.
BEANS—
Early Six-weeks,
Valentine,
China,
Mohawk,
Large Lima.
BROCOLLI.
CABBAGE—
Extra Early York,
Oxheart,
Large York,
Early Sugar-loaf,
" Battersea,
Large Drumhead,
Flat Dutch,
Red Dutch,
Drumhead Savoy.
COLLARDS or COLEWORT.
CARROT—
Long Orange,
Early Horn.
CAULIFLOWER—Early.
CELERY—White Solid.
CORN—
Sweet or Sugar,
Tuscarora.
CRESS or PEPPERGRASS.
CUCUMBER—
Long Green,
Early Frame,
Gherkin.
EGG PLANT—
Large Purple,
Early Purple.
LETTUCE—
Early Cabbage,
Royal Cabbage,
Ice Cos.
MELON—
Mountain Sprout,
Mountain Sweet,
Nutmeg Netted,
Green Citron,
Jenny Lind Citron.
MUSTARD—
White and Brown.
OKRA.
ONION—
Silver-skin,
Wethersfield Red.
PARSLEY.
PARSNIP—Fine Sugar.
PEAS—
Landreth's Extra Early,
Early Frame,
Large Marrowfat,
Blue Imperial,
Sugar.
PEPPER—
Cayenne,
Bull Nose,
Bell shaped.
PUMPKIN.
RADISH—
Long Scarlet,
White Turnip,
Red Turnip.
RHUBARB.
SALSIFY.
SPINACH.
SQUASH—Early Bush
TOMATO—
Large Red,
" Yellow.
TURNIP—
Early Flat Dutch,
Red Top,
Large Globe,
Ruta Baga,
Hanover.
SAGE, SUMMER SAVORY.
THYME.
—ALSO—
ONION SETS—
White and Yellow.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for gratuitous distribution.

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Jan'y 23, 1860. 85tf

Kerosene Oil, light colored!

WHITE POTASH.
CONCENTRATED LEY.
FRESH CAMPHENE
BURNING FLUID.
TEAS, SPICES.
LINSEED OIL.
TRAIN OIL.
LAMP OIL.
PURE WHITE LEAD
YEAST POWDERS.
DISTILLERS' GLUE.

Just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist

Jan'y 12, 1860 82tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1860.

ALMOST AN ELECTION OF SPEAKER.—It will be seen by reference to the Congressional proceedings on Friday last, that the House was very near making an election of Speaker, in the person of the Hon. Wm. N. H. Smith, Whig, of this State. At one time it was thought he had a majority of votes, and was elected, when, amidst mingled hisses and applause, and the greatest excitement, three Pennsylvania "People's Party" men changed their votes from him to Sherman and Corwin, and thus defeated the election of one of the very first men in the House, in respect as well of talents as of personal character.

Two remarks are called for by the facts: 1st. That if *all* the Democrats present had voted for Mr. Smith he would have been elected, in spite of the change of votes by the Pennsylvanians. 2d. That the great body of the Democrats (very sensibly and patriotically) discarded their silly position that any candidate for Speaker was "tainted" by receiving Republican votes. Mr. Smith received such votes, on previous ballotings, as well as on this last.

Mr. Sherman requested all those who had voted for him to meet in the House at 12 o'clock on Saturday. It was supposed that he will withdraw to-day, and Corwin or Pennington be nominated, with some probability of success.

SUPERIOR COURT.—A Special Term of the Superior Court for this county is opened to-day—Judge Shepherd presiding.

OPPOSITION MEETINGS.—The Whigs and Americans of this town and county will not forget that a meeting will be held in the Town Hall to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention.

The proceedings of the Whigs of Richmond will be found in another column.

The Whigs of Wilkes have appointed forty delegates to the State Convention.

The Whigs of Guilford held a meeting on Tuesday last, appointed Delegates to the Convention, and adopted strong resolutions in favor of ad valorem taxation.

A meeting was held in Lenoir county on the 21st inst., at which a preference was expressed for George Davis, Esq., of Wilmington, for Governor, and 75 Delegates were appointed to the State Convention.

On the question of *ad valorem* taxation, "instead of the present unequal system," which is now mooted, as they say, "by a large and intelligent portion of the people of the State," they are in favor of making any changes in the constitution by a Convention, instead of the Legislature, and are in favor of submitting to a vote of the people whether such a Convention shall be called, "on the basis of the House of Commons." The meeting also adopted resolutions strongly complimentary to Mr. Gilmer and the other Opposition members of Congress from this State.

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—From the 2d instalment of the Comptroller's Report, in Saturday's Standard, we copy the only portion of any interest, being

STATEMENT C.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund have been derived:

State Coupon Bonds,	$1,071,769 15
Indigent Insane Tax,	12,081 69
Public Taxes,	600,225 76
Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	2,910 59
Revised Code, (sales of)	1,912 76
Premium on Northern Funds,	698 28
State Loans,	547,016 33
Interest on Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Bonds,	646 45
Interest on Fayetteville & Coalfields Railroad Bonds,	6,000
Insane Asylum,	29,921 72
Tax on Bank Stock,	12,368 95
Wrecked Property,	6
Fayetteville & Warsaw Plankroad Dividends,	146 02
Interest on Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Bonds,	3,000
Insane Asylum—Pay Patients,	3,859 60
Tax on Attorneys' Licenses,	1,647 30
General Assembly,	20 72
Money Paid by Clerks,	274 19
Discount on State loan,	276 16
Tax on Corporations,	150
Cherokee Bonds,	780
Cape Fear & Deep River,	9 87
	$2,295,721 54

Of the whole amount of $2,295,721 54 of revenue, it will be seen that $1,618,785 53 were raised by sale of bonds.

THE REVENUE LAW.—Comptroller Brogden has asked the opinion of Attorney-General Jenkins "as to whether it is the duty of the County Court Clerks to make out their Tax Lists this year upon the old or new assessments of real estate." The Attorney General replies that the Clerks will have to make out the Tax Lists according to the old assessment, as, for reasons given in his letter, "it is wholly impracticable for them to be governed by the new assessment and comply with other provisions of the late Revenue Law."

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—We have been requested to copy from the N. C. Journal of Education the Address delivered before the Randolph County Agricultural Society on the 15th ult., by Wm. L. Scott, Esq. With every disposition to oblige our Randolph friends, we really cannot spare seven or eight columns, at this season of the year, and in the midst of so many excitements which claim to be noticed, for any one article.

COST OF THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law appropriating $150,000 to pay the expenses connected with the John Brown affair, from first to last. Gen. Taliaferro, who commanded the troops at Charlestown, has written to the Governor that the expense of the military, exclusive of transportation and such claims as may have been paid out of the military or civil contingent fund, is about $72,000.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed resolutions appropriating $25,000 "to aid Virginia in fighting the battles of the South," and the Legislature of Alabama has a proposition to appropriate $50,000 to the same object.

THE WASHINGTON DISPATCH.—The Editor proposes to issue the Dispatch semi-weekly as well as weekly. He calls for 500 subscribers at $4 each to enable him to do so.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts spoke on sectional troubles. In the course of his speech he talked war back to the Southern Senators—(whose threats of dissolution he regarded as nonsense, from "past experience of their emptiness")—replying to an intimation thrown out by Mr. Clingman in a recent speech, to the effect that, if civil war was to ensue, the contest ought to begin in Congress, and between the representatives of the different sections. On his point Mr. Wilson said that Northern Senators were sent there by their constituents to vote and not to fight, but if the latter was forced on them they would accept the issue as a public duty and, if the last to begin the fray *they* would also be the last to end it. Messrs. Clingman and Davis briefly responded, citing the Massachusetts laws nullifying U. S. Laws, and other such acts as the real leading causes to disunion. But in the midst of causes for despondency Mr. Davis did not cease to hope for a prosperous solution of pending difficulties. He believed that even in Massachusetts there were conservatives enough to put down the enemies of the Constitution and laws.

Mr. Wilson spoke again, gave way to an adjournment, and concluded—

On Thursday, after which Messrs. Wigfall, of Texas, and Davis, of Miss., responded. There was a colloquy between Messrs. Davis and Douglas, as to the construction of the latter's resolutions about Federal interposition in the event of invasion of one State by another. Mr. Davis intimated that the resolutions if passed would enable the Executive to violate the sovereignty of the States. Mr. Douglas contested this point with great energy. The Senate adjourned to this day.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday speeches were made by Mr. Bristow of Ky., Mr. Keitt of S. C., in reply to Gov. Corwin, and Mr. Boteler of Va., in favor of prompt union between all opposed to the Republicans. Mr. B. concluded with some interesting historical recollections, reminding the members from Massachusetts that it was from his own neighborhood that the first band of patriots rallied to the aid of Washington after the battle of Lexington. He thought the raid of John Brown was but a poor return for the service thus rendered. Mr. Etheridge spoke in favor of no more speaking and constant voting. The Republican party he was sure would consent to be silent, and the Democrats would not deny that they had had a full and fair hearing. They had dissected Helper, had been in collision with the irrepressible conflict, and had run their ploughshares over the ruins of a dismembered country. He did not say they had spoken enough, but if they had, he would propose that by common consent they agree to vote for two weeks ouger. If they would agree to say nothing for two weeks but to answer to their names he would pledge himself that they should have a Speaker by that time who would preside with dignity and reasonable fairness, and that the Union should endure for twelve calendar months longer.

The 35th vote was then had. Whole number 215; necessary to a choice 108; Sherman 105; Bocock 51; Smith of N. C. 26; balance scattering; a number of absentees paired off. Mr. Smith received the bulk of the Southern Opposition vote (including Mr. Briggs of N. Y.) and a few Democrats; two of the Southern Opposition voted for Democrats; and one beside Mr. Smith voted for Mr. Gilmer, as did Hon. Sherrard Clemens, Virginia Democrat.

On Thursday, after some preliminary discussion the 36th vote was had as follows: Whole number 226; necessary to elect 114; Sherman 109; Bocock 58; Smith 37; rest scattering. Mr. Smith's vote was the whole of the Southern Opposition except Mr. Lavis of Md., and Mr. Briggs of N. Y., Mr. Morris of Pa., People's Party man (who defiled Mr. Gilmer) and 13 Democrats. Mr. Hamilton of Texas withdrew his name, saying in the course of his remarks that his constituents were so opposed to the election of a Black Republican that the Legislature of Texas have appropriated $20,000 out of the State treasury to defray the expenses of himself and his colleague in Washington. After more discussion the 37th vote was had: necessary to elect 114; Sherman 110; Bocock 55; Smith 36; rest scattering. The 38th vote: necessary to elect 114; Sherman 109; Bocock 51; Smith 33; rest scattering.

On Friday, after several personal explanations, Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, said the Southern Opposition party yesterday voted generally for Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, as a sound conservative national man; but some gentlemen on the Democratic side had said they wanted to understand clearly what they were doing, and that the Southern Opposition ought therefore to put their candidate fairly in nomination. He was therefore instructed by his party formally to nominate Mr. Wm. N. H. Smith, of North Carolina, as a candidate for the Speakership of this House.

Messrs. Miles of S. C. and Smith of Va. expressed their willingness to support him and the roll call went on. When nearly concluded, Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, announced that Mr. Smith had received votes enough to insure his election by the aid of the Democrats and they would put him up again. Every man on their side had voted for him, and the Democrats could even now, by changing their votes, make him Speaker and defeat the Republican party. Several gentlemen on the Democratic side changed their votes to Mr. Smith, without remark. Messrs. Sickles, Craige, Clemens and Singleton, Democrats, and Mr. Horace F. Clark, A. L. D., did likewise, with remarks. Mr. John Cochrane, Dem., made a speech urging his party not to vote for Mr. Smith. Others followed on one side or the other, until finally, after many changes to Mr. Smith, (who was declared free from the "leprosy of Know Nothingism") it was rumored that he had at this time a majority of one or two votes.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (who has not heretofore voted,) cast his vote for Mr. Corwin.

Mr Junkin (Pa. People's Party) said he had supposed that Mr. Smith was an American, learning otherwise, and not knowing his views as to a slave code for the Territories, he changed his vote to Mr. Sherman. Mr. Scranton of Pa. changed his to Mr. Corwin. Mr. Morris of Pa. said, understanding there was a disposition on the part of the Republicans to change front, and present as a candidate one of two gentlemen equally distinguished for their services to the country, and their soundness upon the great issues of the day, he should for the present withdraw his vote from Mr. Smith, and give it to Mr. Corwin.

The list of votes was read, and three more Democrats changed to Mr. Smith, making the places of the three People's Party men who had left. The vote was announced: whole number 228; necessary to elect 115; Sherman 106; Smith 112; Corwin 4; scattering 6; absentees all paired. Mr. Smith received, as finally announced, the whole vote of his own party; Millward, People's Party man; and all the Democrats of all shades except Messrs. Holman and Davis of Indiana, and Allen of Ohio, who have acted regularly with the party, and Mr. Adrain, Anti-Lecompton outsider. These four Democrats scattered. Mr. Smith voted for Mr. Vance, and the 6th scattering vote was that of Nixon for Pennington (both N. Jersey People's Party men.) Of course Mr. Smith would have been elected if the three People's Party men had not changed *from* him, or if the three Democrats had changed *to* him. The House adjourned to Monday.

A BLACK LIST.—A Southern paper has published a "Black List," of New York merchants denounced as hostile to the South, and a "White List," of others friendly. When these were copied in New York papers, about half of those on the Black List published cards pronouncing its statements as to them utterly false. The Journal of Commerce tells how the Lists were gotten up, and why there were so many falsehoods in them. It seems that the person who concocted it would propose to put a merchant on his "White List" for $50. If this was deemed an exorbitant price for a single line in such an advertisement, and was refused, down went the declining merchant in the "Black List." So that in truth these Lists merely represent those who would and those who would not submit to such a shake.

"BAD POLICY," AND WORSE MORALS.—We are glad to see that one Democratic paper in North Carolina has had the manliness to repudiate the infamous resolution of the Democrats of White Oak, in Bladen county, as follows:—

"Resolved, That we can see no practical difference between Black Republican Gilmer, of North Carolina, and Black Republican Sherman, of Ohio, and the election of either of them would be an insult to the South."

That paper is not the Wilmington Journal, which published the resolution without comment, but the Charlotte Bulletin, which says, "We truly regret to record the fact that the party with which we have always acted and which has invariably received our hearty approbation, is made to bear the responsibility of such imprudent (not to say unjust) sentiments as those quoted above.

"The times are sadly out of joint when men begin to regard their own fellow-citizens—natives and slaveholders—no better than the avowed enemies of their rights and institutions. When party feelings and fealty are allowed to exercise so strong an influence as to prompt gentlemen to denounce their neighbors who merely differ upon political questions, not involving the rights and institutions of the people of the slaveholding States, it is natural for those who have not become subservient to the behests of party to manifest alarm, for they cannot tell, if that course is persevered in, where such bitterness will end.

"As journalists, we solemnly protest against the utterance of such intemperate and inflammatory sentiments. To say the least of it, 'tis bad policy. How can the Democratic Party expect to receive the co-operation of Southern Whigs—or as they are called "Southern Opposition,"—when they or their leaders are denounced and held up before the world, in public print, as being no better than sworn enemies. It is unreasonable to expect it.

"If our Democratic brethren determine to carry out the policy inaugurated at White Oak, we will have none of it. We will not make the columns of the Bulletin, a sewer through which shall flow vituperation and abuse."

Spoken like men of sense, Southern men too, who have some notion of honesty and justice, as well as of policy, and who are not disposed to play into the hands of Northern fanatics by falsely assuring them that they have friends among us here—miserable falsehoods trumped up to break down a man who stands in the way of a party triumph.

"MOST RECKLESS AND FALSE ASSERTIONS."—The Greensborough Patriot puts an effectual extinguisher upon another of the malignant assaults upon Mr. Gilmer by the Winston Sentinel.

The Sentinel announced itself to be "pretty well posted" as to "the true facts" of the prosecution of Crooks and McBride; said that Mr. Gilmer "has received a great deal more credit for the prosecution" "than he deserves," and that "three of our citizens in the town of Salem determined to take the matter into their own hands, had their names placed upon record as prosecutors, employed one J. R. McLean, Esq., who is a "Democratic Lawyer," as their counsel, and thus was the prosecution commenced, thus were these gentlemen arrested, convicted and driven from the State. It is probable that Mr. Gilmer was afterwards retained as one of the counsel. We do not pretend to say."

These last were statements as to matters of fact about which there would seem to be no room for a misapprehension. The statements were either true or they were knowingly false. What they are, is shown by the following from the Patriot:—

"Now the truth of the matter is—and we have it from Mr. McLean's own mouth—that Mr. McLean never was employed to prosecute Crooks and McBride, and never had anything to do with the case in any shape or form. We also learn from Mr. G. C. Mendenhall, who is in Greensboro' while we write, attending Court, and who was one of the Counsel who defended Crooks and McBride, that the prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Waddell and Gilmer—that the bill of indictment was drawn by Mr. Gilmer, according to Mr. Mendenhall's recollection, and as he thinks will appear by reference to the papers on the file.

"Will the Sentinel inform us how it became so *"well posted!"* Who were the *"three citizens of Salem,"* who *"employed one J. R. McLean, Esq."*

What next, we may well ask, will Locofocoism resort to against Mr. Gilmer.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Our friends of the Greensborough Patriot mention the Observer as one of several North Carolina papers "rejoicing over large accessions to their subscription lists." The Patriot is right and the Patriot is wrong. Regarding the custom of puffing, especially self-puffing, as one more honored in the breach than in the observance, the Observer scrupulously avoids such publications as the Patriot speaks of, confining itself to a general allusion to its condition at the beginning of a New Year, which is the beginning also of a new year in its existence. *Inwardly*, it is proper to state here, we have had these rejoicings of which the Patriot speaks, and in which we are pleased to know that the Patriot also has had reason to indulge.

Perhaps we might leave the business of faultfinding to the *Observer* and its compeers, certain of its being thoroughly attended to. If we *did* say anything on the subject in question, however, it would be to remark that we differed from the President—always supposing him to have made the suggestion stated, which we do not believe.

Wilmington Journal.

No likelihood of the Journal and its compeers finding fault with the corruptions of a Democratic administration, or of its "believing" that the President can do wrong. The people would never know how their money is squandered, or how the President favors the election of a Republican Speaker, from such papers as the Journal. It can find fault with Gilmer, however.

ANOTHER COMMISSIONER TO VIRGINIA.—A resolution has been offered in the Senate of Mississippi, to send a Commissioner to Virginia, to confer with her Legislature on the great question of the day. The Richmond Whig, noticing this, and considering disunion to be the object, says that nothing that has occurred so far would justify that step, and it is therefore opposed to any Convention or Conference of the Southern States.

An abolition lecturer named Coates, who attempted to hold forth at Haddonfield, N. J., on Saturday evening last, was most unceremoniously treated, and ordered out of town. The Trenton True American says:—

"A large number of citizens collected at the place of meeting and interrupted his harangue by hootings, yells and hisses, and upon his persisting to be heard, they took hold of him and threatened him with a coat of tar and feathers. After offering him a number of indignities he consented to leave, promising never to return."

HARPER'S FERRY ITEMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

Thaddeus Hyatt has been subpœnaed by the Senatorial Committee, and will appear before them next Wednesday. He is President of the National Kansas Aid Society.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Dr. Howe has returned from Canada and will appear before the Senate Committee on the Harper's Ferry raid next week.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.—U. S. Marshal Johnson was in Ashtabula county yesterday to serve a summons on Joshua R. Giddings and John Brown, jr., to appear before the Senate Committee. Mr. Giddings is in New York, but was telegraphed to, and will no doubt proceed to Washington forthwith. Mr. Brown could not be found, but a copy of the summons was left at his house, and the probability is that he will obey. Both are summoned to appear on the 30th instant.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—The joint committee of the Legislature on the Harper's Ferry affair have made a voluminous report, closing with resolutions urging the equipping and arming of the militia of the State; for the passage of laws encouraging domestic manufactures; for the more prompt punishment of persons attempting to incite the slaves to insurrection; and vindicating Gov. Wise's course throughout the whole affair.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.

The Border Troubles in Texas.—A regiment of 1,000 mounted riflemen has been raised in Texas for the protection of the frontier. A special messenger passed through this city for Washington, on Thursday, to offer their services, and ask equipment.

POINT ISABEL, Sunday, 22nd.—Cortinas with 260 men, is above Matamoras, plundering the Texans.

The Federal troops were at Brownsville. The Rangers remained at Rio Grande city. The general opinion is that a frontier war is inevitable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

Kansas Seeking for Admission.—General Pomeroy is here co-operating with the Hon. M. J. Parrott, Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Kansas, for the admission of that Territory into the Union under the Wyandott Constitution.

APALACHICOLA, Jan'y 25.

The barque *Gleaner*, loading at this port for Amsterdam, took fire on Monday night, and was scuttled and sunk. She had on board 1370 bales Upland Cotton, of which only 100 bales were saved.

Edward Bates Nominated by Missouri.—At a full caucus of the old Whig and American members of the Missouri Legislature, held just before the adjournment on the 27th instant, a resolution, nominating Judge Bates for the Presidency, was unanimously adopted.

Western North Carolina.—Henry E. Colton, Esq., of the Asheville Advocate, will publish in a few weeks a pamphlet of 12 pages, a convenient *"Guide Book and Directory to Western North Carolina."* It will contain a sketch of all the routes to Asheville and Railroads in South and North Carolina; and a skeleton map of the two States and their Railroads with the rates of fare for reaching Western North Carolina. Terms per single copy 15 cents. Two copies 25 cents. 500 copies will be printed. It is designed for general circulation and to attract Southerners to Southern summer resorts.

W. & W. Railroad.—We have noticed that the travel on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad has been quite large for some time past. Also the freighting business has been unusually heavy—two freight trains nearly every day, loaded with cotton, spirits turpentine, &c. We learn from the officers of the road that its business never was so brisk as it has been this winter.

Goldsboro' Independent.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John Headen, by the Rev. Amos Weaver, Mr. JAMES A. CRUTCHFIELD of Alamance, to Miss MARGARET HEADEN.

In Moore county, on the 25th inst., by D. B. McIver, Esq., Mr. MALCOM T. OLIVER and Miss DELANY M. DYE, daughter of W. W. Dye, Esq.

In Richmond county, N. C., on the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, on Mountain Creek, by Jesse Baldwin, Esq., Mr. KELITA SANDEFORD to Miss FANNY WEBB, daughter of Richmond Webb, all of Richmond county.

DIED,

Near Pittsborough, on Sunday the 15th inst., after a long confinement to her bed, Mrs. MARY TAYLOR, relict of James Taylor, dec'd, in the 84th year of her age. She had long been a member of the Baptist Church, and her end was peace.

In Richmond county, N. C., on the 7th of Jan. 1860, of apoplexy, Mrs. SARAH CROUCH, wife of Samuel Crouch, Sr., in the 72d year of her age.

In Montgomery Co., N. C., at his residence, Mr. BENJ'N RUSH, in the 84th year of his age. He leaves a great many relations and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. In all the relations of life, as husband, father, citizen, neighbor and master, he was highly esteemed and was for many years an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—COM.

N. C. Christian Advocate please copy.

In Moore county, N. C., on the 21st inst., Mrs. FLORA McIVER, wife of Mr. Duncan D. McIver, in the 55th year of her age.

The deceased had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church at Buffalo for 38 years, when she sweetly fell asleep in the arms of Jesus. She could calmly bid adieu to all earthly cares and say,

"Farewell, conflicting hopes and fears,
Where lights and shades alternate dwell;
How bright th' unchanging morn appears,
Farewell, inconstant world, farewell." R.

In Guilford county, on the 13th instant, of Neuralgia of the Heart, Miss EMILY A., daughter of Hiram C. and Phebe Worth, aged 26 years.

In Guilford county, on the 20th of November, Mrs. POLLY WILEY, wife of David Wiley, in the 76th year her age.

At a called Meeting of the Mayor

and Commissioners of Fayetteville, 21st Jan'y 1860.

G. W. Williams, Esq., Commissioner elect for Ward No. 4, having declined to accept the office;

On motion, R. M. Orrell, Esq., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

J. D. Callais, elected Town Constable, salary	$750
J. P. Leonard, Esq., Clerk of the Market,	225
Wm. Williamson, Sexton to Grave Yard,	100
J. D. Callais, Standard Keeper,	fees
J. W. Baker, Jr., Tax Collector,	
J. A. Worth, Keeper of Powder Magazine,	½ fees
J. P. Leonard, Special Justice,	
H. H. Depo, Director of Patrol for Lower Fay.	10 00
T. C. Fuller, Esq., Town Attorney,	50 00
J. G. Newell and D. J. Underwood, Town Guard, each.	$100

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE FOR 1860.

Ward No. 1—Jas Sundy, J. H. Hubbard, S. T. Hawley.
2—M. McKinnon, C. W. Andrews, Jno. Shaw.
3—E. L. Pemberton, A. Johnson, B. F. Pearce.
4—R. M. Orrell, W. Whitehead, W. T. Horne.
5—A. A. McKethan, Reuben Jones, P. Shemwell.
6—Wm. McLaurin, W. T. Frizell, J. B. Starr.
7—Wm. Warden, E. W. Barge, E. L. Winslow.

FIRE WARDENS FOR 1860.

R. M. Orrell, Esq., Chief Fire Warden.
S. T. Hawley, Esq., 1st assistant Warden.
A. M. Campbell, Esq., 2d " "
F. N. Roberts, Esq., 3d " "
C. A. McMillan, Esq., 4th " "
A. A. McKethan, Esq., 5th " "
D. Wemyss, Esq., 6th " "

W. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.

Jan'y 28. 87-2t

SAM'L J. HINSDALE'S Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

THIS preparation possesses all of the virtues of Sarsaparilla in one of its most desirable forms, and contains besides, the active properties of several other remedies, which tend much to increase its curative effect.

As an alterative in various Chronic affections, Sarsaparilla has enjoyed a reputation extensive, without precedent. In Scrofula, Rheumatism, Tetter and the various diseases of the skin it is especially successful.

This preparation we recommend as being an article of superior quality, and are assured in doing so, from the fact, that it is used and prescribed by many of our most respectable Physicians.

Direction.—A tablespoonful three times a day in half a tumbler of water, taken before meals. Children of 10 or 12 years of age, half the quantity. Others in proportion.

Jan'y 28. 87tf

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

Direct Importation in a Southern Bottom.

A 1 BRIG "UNION STATE," *built* and *owned* in the *South*, now on her way *direct* from Rio Janeiro, with 2,000 Bags well selected grades of Rio Coffee, For sale, upon arrival, (about first March,) at prices competing with Northern markets.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, Jan'y 26, 1860. 87-1m

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 30.

BACON,	11½ a 13	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12 a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	14 a 15	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	a 10½	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	9½ a 10	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	0 00 a 1 50
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	105 a	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	70 a 0 75
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 90
Family	5 85 a 5 90	N. C. Whiskey	70 a 0 80
Super.	5 60 a 5 65	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	5 35 a 5 40	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 10 a 5 15	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 00 a 1 10	Coffee	10½ a 11
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	60 a 70	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	85 a 90	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 20 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	1 66 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 10 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	a 38

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—There has been a brisk business done in this article since our last, and sales were easily made at quotations. A small lot was reported to have changed hands at 10½ for a choice article.

Flour—We have no alterations to make in our figures. There has been considerable on the market, which was readily taken at quotations.

Spirits Turpentine—We have to report a limited business, with an advance of ½ c. per gallon. Sales on Saturday at 38 cts.

Bacon—Sales of new cured hog round at 11 to 12½, and one lot not well cured is said to have been sold at less figures.

Pork—No transactions except in small lots, which were sold at 8 to 8½ cts.

Grain—No change in prices.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan'y 28, 1860.

Turpentine, yellow 2 70, virgin 2 16, hard 1 70. Spirits 41½; advance of ½. Rosin, common 1 15. Tar $2. Cotton 10 to 11½ for ordinary to good middling. Molasses, a cargo of new crop from Havana selling from wharf at 27 cts. in lots of 5 hhds., 29 for single hhds. Timber, 3 rafts at $9. No other transactions. Last sales of Flour, super 6 15, family 6 40. Hay 1 25. Potatoes, *planting* 2 37½. Corn 80. Peas 95. Bacon, N. C. hog round 12¾. Timber ranging from 8 5 to 10 50.

At New York, Cotton steady at 11¼ to 11¾ for middling uplands; sales, on Thursday 1000 bales, Friday 1500. Flour quiet; Southern 5 40 to 5 70. Wheat quiet; Southern nominal. Spirits dull at 44 to 45. Rosin held at 1 55.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Jan. 27.—St'r Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for Jno Shortridge, S J Hinsdale & Co, Myrover & Wightman, J N Smith, S W Tillinghast, W Gardiner, J A Worth, J J Gilchrist, C T Haigh & Sons, Ray & Pearce, J M Vann, D Anderson, Miss A Lilly, J R Lee, Jas Martine, O S Baldwin & Co, Page & Surles, G W Williams & Co, Jno K Warden, James Poisson, S T Hawley & Son, W H Moffitt, G W Lawrence, J W Lett, R Jones, A Holmes, Jr, M A Baker, J M Worth & Son, R P, D & W McLaurin, A A McKethan, Worth & Utley, G Lauder.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON FRIDAY next, the 3d February, at the Market House, will be sold three Lots of Land in Lower Fayetteville; one on the corner of Russell and Washington streets, and three others east of the above and fronting Russell street, and one other Lot fronting on Person street. The above property is known as the Cohen property, and is sold by order of A. M. Lazarus of Charleston, S. C., and titles good.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Jan'y 30, 1860. 2t

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at the Market House, on Tuesday the 15th day of March, at 12 o'clock, two HOUSES and LOTS, each containing about 1 acre of Land more or less. One situated on Moore Street, known as the Bebee Lot, the other on a street about 60 yds North of said street. Terms made known at sale.

D. McLAURIN,
Ex'r of Mrs. M. Carmon.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Jan'y 30, 1860. 87t8

FOR SALE.

THE House at present occupied by myself is offered for sale. The house contains six rooms and a large pantry. There are attached a kitchen, 4 rooms for servants, stables, carriage house, &c. There are also 50 acres of land attached. The house will be sold with or without the land. Terms liberal.

E. J. LILLY.

Jan. 30. 87-3t

To the Public!

I HAVE advertised my property for sale on the 31st inst. Some persons, who know more about other people's business than their own, say that I do not intend to sell. I have employed my friend Col. Leete to sell the property, and the sale will be *bona fide*, at the time and place advertised.

JOHN WINSLOW.

Jan'y 30, 1860.

LOOK!

AT what LOW PRICES we are selling FANCY DRY GOODS, &c.:

DeLaines at 12½ and 20 cts.,	worth 20 and 35 cts.	
Robes at 2 75 and $12,	"	$5 and $16.
Silks at $1 per yard,	"	1 50.
French Merinos at 90 cts.,	"	1 25.
Calicos at 9 cts.,	"	12½ cts.

Shirtings, and Staple Goods generally, at prices that will defy competition. Call at

J. N. PRIOR'S.

Jan'y 30 1t

Alexandre's Kid Gloves.

THE ONLY perfect Kid Glove in the world is of ALEXANDRE'S manufacture. White and colored, just received at

The Clothing and Furnishing Store of
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
21 Hay street.

Jan'y 30 1t

Every Gentleman who desires the Luxury

of a good clean shave, WITHOUT CRYING OVER IT, should purchase one of the celebrated

"Lecoultre" Razors.

They are pronounced by BARBERS "the best in the world." Sold only by

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Jan'y 30 1t

GUANO.

100 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by AUG. W. STEEL.

Jan'y 27, 1860. 87-3w

Butter! Butter!!

THAT SUPERIOR GOSHEN BUTTER has arrived, and for sale by D. ANDERSON.

Jan'y 28. 87-2w

Just Arrived!

1000 LBS. WHITE LEAF LARD;
20 boxes New York State Cheese;
15 bags Rio Coffee;
10 bbls. A. & C. Coffee Sugar;
25 bbls. Pure White Whiskey;
5 bbls. N. E. Rum;
A few bbls. N. C. Corn Whiskey.

Also, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Candles, Starch, and all articles usually kept in the Grocery and Provision line, which I offer low for cash.

D. ANDERSON, No. 22, Hay St.

Jan'y 28. 87-2w

A. E. HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.

Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

FAUST, WINEBRENER & CO.,

No. 49 North Third Street, above Market,

PHILADELPHIA,

Invite the attention of their friends and buyers to their large Stock of

HARDWARE, GUNS, &c.,

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

Unsurpassed for variety, at the very lowest prices. Orders by mail solicited.

Jan'y 30, 1860 87*6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AS I am determined to change my business, all notes and accounts due me must be settled by the 15th Feb'y 1860, or they will be placed in a train of collection.

Also, those wishing to obtain Great Bargains in DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, would do well to call and buy.

Just received this day, a fresh lot GOSHEN BUTTER and CHEESE. A. HOLMES, Jr.

Jan'y 30. 87-2t

Carolinian copy twice.

$150 Reward.

RANAWAY in August last, a negro boy named BILL. Said boy was raised in Fayetteville, by Mrs. Ellen McIntyre, and is 22 years old, stout built, 5 ft. 6 in. high, weighs about 150 lbs.; a dark mulatto; front teeth very defective; looks off when spoken to. I will pay Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me or confinement so that I get him, and One Hundred Dollars for proof to convict any responsible person of harboring him. He may be lurking about Raleigh or Fayetteville, and may have free papers. JOHN R. MURCHISON,

Manchester P. O., Cumberland County.

Jan'y 28, 1860. 87*4w

Raleigh Standard copy 4 weeks, weekly, *inside*, and send bill to this office.

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE made by Rory McNair to "Malcolm McNair or bearer" for one Hundred and Six 50-100 dollars payable one day after date, and dated *about* the 28th of May 1859.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for said Note, as it has been satisfied.

M. McNAIR.

Alfordsville, Jan'y 27. 87*3t

INQUIRE WITHIN, For Anything you Want to Know;

OR, OVER 3,700 FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Large volume, 436 pages, gilt side and back.

Price $1.

"INQUIRE WITHIN" is one of the most valuable and extraordinary volumes ever presented to the American public, and embodies nearly *four thousand Facts*, in most of which any person living will find instruction, aid, and entertainment. "Inquire Within" is sold at the low price of one dollar, and yet it contains 436 pages of closely printed matter, and is handsomely and strongly bound. It is a Doctor, a Gardener, a Schoolmaster, an Artist, a Naturalist, a Modeler, a Cook, a Lawyer, a Surgeon, a Chess-Player, a Chemist, a Cosmetician, a Brewer, an Accountant, an Architect, a "Letter Writer," and a Universal Guide to all kinds of Useful and Fancy Employment, Amusement, and Money-making. Besides all this information—and we have not room to give an idea of a hundredth part of it—it contains so many valuable and useful recipes, that an enumeration of them requires *seventy-two columns of fine type for the index*.

Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of One Dollar.

Reliable Agents wanted to canvass for "THE MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK" and other popular works; send Cash orders to the above address. Descriptive Catalogues of our Books mailed to any address FREE.

Send cash orders to

DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann Street, New York.

Jan. 26. 87-2wpd

For Mr. Frensley's Exhibition Ball.

——A fine assortment of——

FRENCH FIRE-GILT ARTIFICIALS,
French Hair Pins, Hair Nets,
HANDSOME HEAD-DRESS TRIMMINGS,

And many other articles suitable for the occ

MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

For Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.,

Composed of Dried Blood, Bones, Sulphuric Acid, Peruvian Guano and Sulphate of Ammonia.

Testimonials from Hundreds who have Used it Eleven Years!

Does not exhaust the Land like Guano, but permanently improves it!

100 pounds of Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime equal in effect and lasting power to 200 pounds Peruvian Guano.

Produces Heavier Bolls of Cotton and Greater Weight of Wheat in Latter Grain, per Bushel, than Peruvian Guano!...Prevents Rust!

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

I have set out with the determination to see what can be done on twenty-five acres of high, dry upland, by ditching, under-draining, thorough subsoiling, and the application of fifteen dollars worth of Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime to the acre. I am fully satisfied from an experiment made by me (as above) this year, that I can raise a bag of Cotton or thirty bushels of Corn per acre the first year, and bring every acre in good heart. Truly yours, "D."

☞ NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1859.

Professor JAMES J. MAPES.—

DEAR SIR: I have no hesitation in saying, that I have used your Super-Phosphate of Lime since 1855; in that year, using ½ tons each year since. I have used it in varying quantities. Its average effect has been all you promised. I rely on it in all cases to put in with the seed, to give an early and healthful growth to the plant. I have invariably found the article of good quality, and if anything, better in 1858 than in 1857.

Respectfully yours, HENRY C. VAIL.

From Judge E. A. Nisbit.

MACON, GA., Nov'r 7th, 1859.

Sometime ago I used a ton of Prof. Mapes Phosphate of Lime as a fertilizer for Cotton. The summer was exceedingly dry, and therefore unfavorable to a fair experiment. The result, however, was an increased product of 200 pounds to the acre, using the ton upon 12 acres. Prof. Mapes' recent improvements in this article, from what I learn of it, I have no doubt have made it more desirable as a fertilizer than was the original article, and I can see that the use of it must be very profitable. E. A. NISBIT.

COTTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct'r 18, 1859.

Mr. J. J. MAPES: Dear Sir.—In reply to yours of the 1st inst., I cheerfully state: I have used Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime on my Cotton of the present year, and am perfectly satisfied with its yield.

I can recommend it to my neighbors with confidence, as a pure and effective manure, and would give it the preference to any other in the market.

Yours, respectfully. THOMAS DAVIS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 20, 1859.

J. J. MAPES, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have very great pleasure in writing you touching the effects of your Super-Phosphate of Lime on our Cotton crop. Having tested it against four other preparations, I find the appearance of the plant is most hopeful and promising, as regards a large and remunerating yield. I feel certain your manure will give from *one hundred to one hundred and thirty* pounds of Cotton more than any other preparation per acre.

It is a remarkable fact that no Rust is seen in the plant where your Manure has been used, while all others show Rust more or less, and this is especially the case where Guano has been used.

And last, though not least, as regards the Planter's interest, I feel certain that Cotton from Super-Phosphate will WEIGH MUCH HEAVIER than from any other preparation; in this particular, I believe Phosphates are destined to work the greatest possible revolution in the Cotton-growing states to the South.

The plants look most vigorous and luxurious, some being six feet high, and holding from eighty to one hundred and ten Bolls each stalk.

I am, very truly, H. LOMAS.

WESTPORT, CONN., Nov. 28, 1859.

Prof. JAMES J. MAPES:—Dear Sir—Having used your phosphate, I would state that on twenty acres of worn-out land, not capable of producing ten or twelve bushels of grain to the acre by ordinary means, I applied 500 lbs. of your Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate per acre, and seeded it down to grass and grain crops in the fall of 1858.

It has given me over thirty bushels of white rye per acre, and a stand of grass equal to any I ever saw. The rest of the fourteen tons I purchased of you was used on other sections of my farm, and I am more than satisfied with the results.

Yours, etc., MORRIS RETCHUM

Price, per ton, $50; per bag, 100 lbs., $4.

Orders, accompanied with drafts on New York, Charleston or Savannah, will receive prompt attention.

Contracts for low rates of freight will be made in all instances.

Correspondents ordering implements, machinery or seeds, may rely upon the same attention given to selection and shipment, as if ordered in person.

Liberal arrangements made with first-class houses for the sale of Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate, also Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Seeds, &c.

Circulars, Catalogues, &c., sent on request.

CHAS. V. MAPES.

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, 142 & 144 Nassau, and 11 Beekman sts., New York.

Dec 17, 1859. 77*2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Oct'r Term 1859.

George Cagle and Wife, et al, vs. George W. Williams, et al.—Petition for division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Williams is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, notifying the said George W. Williams of the filing of this petition, and unless he be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and answer the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday October, 1859.

79*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October Term, 1859.

Flora Cameron vs. Neill Cameron, et. al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Mary E., Cintha A., Nancy M., Thos. A., Rufus H., Flora A., and Alex'r W. Cameron, children of Arch'd W. Cameron Dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the absent defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the above named petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, the 4th Monday of October, 1859.

79*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1859.

Duncan McNeill vs. John A. McNeill.

Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, John A. McNeill, has removed from this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county at the court house in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or judgment final, by default, will be rendered against him.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1859, and of American Independence the eighty-fourth year.

81*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

GLUE.

2000 BBLS. assorted qualities. Superior lots for Distillers' use, constantly on hand and for sale by E. W. & F. W. LEGGETT, 201 Pearl st., New York.

Dec'r 28, 1859. 79*3m

Floral College.

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on the 2d Wednesday in Jan'y next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Dec'r 20 77-

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

MALE AND FEMALE, FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C.

Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.

Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON, Principal of Female Department.

THE third session of these Schools will open the 3d January 1860, and continue 21 weeks. Students will be charged from entrance to the close of the term, without deduction except in cases of serious sickness. Board, $6 per month. Tuition in the English branches, from $8 to 12 50 per session. Dead languages, 15 00. French, $6. Music on Piano, $20. All other extras equally low. Contingent fee, $1. Half the tuition in advance, the other at the close of the session. The schools are situated in different parts of the village, so as to prevent confusion, and secure discipline and diligence in study. Students coming by railroad should stop at High Point, a distance of 12 miles from the schools, where private conveyance can be had. Those coming to Danville, Va., take the stage via Greensborough, N. C.

For particulars, address the Principal at Kernersville, N. C.

Dec'r 22, 1859 77tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by James Huske, for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 24 Feb'y 1860,

2 lots of LAND on the West side of Cape Fear River, above the Clarendon Bridge.

65 Acres LAND on Long Branch, joining the lands of E. Barge, W. B. Wright, and others.

The HOUSE and LOTS, residence of Jas. Huske.

—ALSO—

A Family of NEGROES, &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Trustee

Jan'y 11, 1860. 82ts

Town Property for Sale.

ON Monday, the 30th of this month, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, the lot in town, formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas J. Curtis, for Stables and barn, will be sold at Public Auction. It is in a convenient part of town, near to Franklin and Mumford streets, and of ample size for the purpose of a horse lot or a Livery Stable. For terms apply to

J. G. SHEPHERD,
or S. W. TILLINGHAST, Ag't'r

Jan'y 14 82ts

Bonds for Sale.

STATE BONDS,—straight;

Cape Fear and Deep River Do., endorsed by the State.

Interest payable in Jan'y and July

Apply to A. McLEAN

Jan'y 16, 1860 83*4w2w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.

Jan'y 18. N. G. JONES

NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.

N. G. JONES.

Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

FARM FOR SALE.

200 ACRES Valuable Swamp LAND, about 90 Acres of which are cleared, well drained, and in fine state of cultivation. A good dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are on this Land. It is situated about 4 miles North of the Clarendon Bridge, on East side of Cape Fear River, and five miles from the town of Fayetteville; will be sold on favorable terms.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, N. C., Dec. 15, 1859. 79-tf

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Out-houses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 240 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sandhills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass; none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.

Sept. 8, 1858. 44tf

Notice---Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of Likely Young NEGROES, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit.

Negroes wanted from this time till the 1st of March 1860, for the Mobile and New Orleans markets, for whom the highest prices will be paid.

EVERETT PETERSON.

Oct'r 13, 1859. 57-5m

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.

Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

MRS. HART

HAS returned from the North and is now opening and receiving a fashionable assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

including a variety of FANCY ARTICLES; also, a choice selection of

Velvet and Silk Bonnets.

The public are respectfully requested to call.

☞ Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

Store in the McRae Building, joining the Fayetteville Hotel.

Oct 28 62-3m

Clothing! Clothing!!

A Fresh Supply for the Trade of 1859.

THE public are aware that I have been engaged in the manufacturing and selling of Gentlemen's Garments for 17 or 18 years, and with this long experience believe that I am as well calculated to make good selections, as any person or persons in this business.

My stock is all entirely new and adapted to the trade. My stock consists of No. 1 Dress Cloth Coats, Frock Coats (single and double breasted); Business Suits, consisting of Silk Mixtures, Harrison Cass., Rib Cass. and Union Cass., Fine Beaver, Felt Beaver; Seal Skin and Union Cass. Over-Coats; Felt Beaver Talmas—a new garment, never introduced before this season; Pants of all grades, ranging in price from $2 50 to $8 00; an extra lot of Velvet, Silk, Grenadine Silk, Cloth and Cassimere Vests; a large assortment of Youths' and Children's Clothing; Gentlemen's Shawls; Morning Gowns, Gentlemen's all-wool Under-Shirts; Railroad Rugs; Blankets; Hosiery; Suspenders; Napoleon-Ties; Cravats; Stocks; Gloves; Bindings; Purses.

☞ Persons desirous of having their suits made abroad, can call and leave their measures with me, and I will have them attended to immediately.

Call at the

"ONE PRICE CLOTHING EMPORIUM."

A. J. WOODWARD,
Market Square.

2 Doors below S. J. Binsdale.

Sept. 14 49-tf

A SELECT

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.

THE subscriber having been engaged in the instruction of youth for several years, and for the last four Principal of the Male Department of Mt. Vernon Seminary, will open, on the 2d Monday in January, a SELECT SCHOOL for boys and young men, at this place. The Springs are justly celebrated for their medicinal properties, and the healthfulness of this place is well known. It is removed from inducements to vice and scenes of dissipation.

Young men can here pursue an English and Scientific Course of Studies, and be prepared for the business of life, while those who wish can be prepared for the University or Wake Forest College.

TERMS PER SESSION

For English Studies, from $6 to $10; Latin $15; Latin and Greek, $20; Agricultural Chemistry, extra, $5; Incidental expenses, 75 cents.

It is very desirable for all to be punctual, though pupils will be received at any time, and after two weeks from the opening of Session will be charged from time of entrance till close of Session, and no deductions unless in cases of protracted illness. One-half of Tuition payable in advance.

Good Board can be obtained in the village and neighborhood at from 6 00 to $8 per month, including washing, lights, &c.; and a few can obtain board with the subscriber.

For further particulars, address

R. F. JONES, Principal.

Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Dec. 30, 1859. 79-5w

C. S. BARBEE. C. C. BARBEE

METROPOLITAN LINE.

The Most Direct Route North.

WE are running a Daily Line of Two-horse Coaches between Fayetteville and Raleigh, N. C., connecting with the Raleigh and Gaston and N. C. Railroad at Raleigh.

Best two-horse line of Mail Coaches in the State. New Coaches, thoroughly lined. Young, strong, and well-broke horses, with careful and accommodating drivers. Supper at Mrs. Barclay's. Through in 12 hours. Office at Fayetteville Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C. Tickets sold to Weldon. Office at Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C. Leave the latter place 5½ o'clock, P. M. Leave Fayetteville 3 o'clock, P. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Sundays. Extra baggage must be pre-paid, to have attention.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO., Proprietors,
Barclaysville, N. C.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77*8tpd

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, an ordinary size GREY HORSE. The only mark about him recollected was a slit in the nostril. He was taken or strayed from Mr. Lott's back yard in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 12th inst. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Information may be left with J. W. Lott.

ALEXANDER ELLIOT, Jr.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 14 83*3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 85*3m

B. F. RINALDI having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in the sale of his goods.

B. F. R.

Jan'y 2, 1860.

T. M. SMITH JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 61*1y

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co

July 28, 1859. 34*1y

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills,
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

March 8, 1859 93tf D. & W. McLAURIN.

To Farmers and Planters of N. Carolina!

Particularly Those Who Trade at Fayetteville.

ALL know the want and feel the necessity of having a reliable, home-made Fertilizer, carefully prepared and sold at moderate cost, whose vitality to Plant and durability in Soil, should make it a fit substitute for the expensive Guanos.

This desideratum is now attained, in the "NATIONAL FERTILIZER," discovered and patented by Dr. Louis Harper, lately State Chemist and Geologist of Mississippi.

The "National Fertilizer" is made of all the rich and vigorous elements necessary to the composition of a Manure. Its virtues being derived from Dissolved Bone Dust, Marine Fish, King Crabs, &c., Potash, Soda, mixed Phosphates, with Carb. and Sulph. Lime, soluble Silica, &c.

The "National Fertilizer is put up in strong bags of 200 lbs. each, stamped with Company's mark, sold here at $1 75 per 100,—or at the Company's Office in New York at $1 50 per 100 lbs.

The undersigned, the sole Agent for this part of the State of North Carolina, has a small supply on hand, and at short notice, will be pleased to furnish to those who may wish to try it, any required quantity.

BEVERLY ROSE

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 21 69-3m

W. C. TROY

HAS just received this morning, from Steamer North Carolina,

6 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel, new.
10 " " 8 " "
20 ¼ and ½ bbls. No. 1 do.
25 boxes Cheese.
5 kegs selected Goshen Butter.
10 bbls. Leaf Lard.
15 " New Mullets in oak and pine bbls.

He has on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold cheap for Cash or exchanged for Country Produce.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.

I AM now receiving my Stock of Groceries for the Fall Trade, consisting in part as follows,—

115 Bags Coffee;
50 Bbls. Coffee Sugar;
20 Hhds. Molasses;
50 Boxes Tobacco—factory prices.
75 " Adamantine Candles.
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills.
50 Boxes Candy;
20000 Lbs. Iron—assorted;
50 boxes No. 1 Soap.
25 M Cigars.
502 Bags Corn.
75 Bales Eastern Hay.
15 Firkins Butter;
20 Bbls. Leaf Lard;
85 ½ Bbls. No. 1 Mackerel;
500 Lbs. Cod Fish, &c., &c.

E. F. MOORE.

Sept 12, 1859 48-

Bagging and Hoop Iron.

3,000 YDS. Gunny Bagging.
Hoop Iron and Rope, for sale by
E. F. MOORE.

Sept 12 48-

Guano! Guano!!

40,000 LBS. No. 1 Peruvian Guano. For sale by E. F MOORE.

Sept 12 48-

NEW STOCK

OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are just receiving our new stock of

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON

Oct'r 6, 1859

Roofing and Guttering,

Done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
MARKET SQUARE.

Oct'r 4 55-

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1859. 56-tf

JARVIS & BAKER'S

ISLAND GUANO,

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN,

IMPORTED BY THE
AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New York.

THIS Guano is far superior to any other fertilizer known, and of permanent value to the soil, is sold at thirty per cent. less than Peruvian Guano. Its peculiar NATURAL combination of the Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, enable it to RESTORE to the soil the lost properties by constant cropping, and the Planter will be enabled not merely to reap from its use a present crop, but find his land at the end of the season, healthier and stronger, requiring a less amount of Guano for the next planting.

This Guano feeds but does not STIMULATE to excess the roots of plants, and they are thereby enabled to withstand the effects of drought to a greater degree than by the use of any other fertilizer known.

For full information and reports of successful experiments with this Guano, apply to

DeROSSET, BROWN & CO., Wilmington.
Agents for the State of North Carolina.
WORTH & UTLEY,
Agents at Fayetteville.

Nov. 10, 1859 66-3mpd

W. H. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

THE GULF HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken and opened the GULF HOTEL, at the Gulf, Chatham Co., North Carolina, where he will take pleasure in using his best endeavors to accommodate the traveling public comfortably and pleasantly.

JOHN H. DAVIS.

Gulf, Chatham co., Jan'y 9, 1860. 83*9tpd

A CARD.

GEO. W. SPERLING, Produce Dealer,

HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, No. Ca.

SPIRITS Turpentine, Cotton, Flour, Back-Country Liquors, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tobacco, &c., &c., purchased at HIGH PRICES.

☞ **Consignments Solicited.** ☜

GEO. W. SPERLING.

Oct'r 11, 1859 57tf

WHISKEY,

Brandy and Wine!

180 BBLS. pure Wyandotte Corn Ohio Whiskey;
24 " old Rye Monongahela Excelsior do.,
Dew-Drop, Honey-Suckle, Long City and other brands;
12 Bbls. Back Country Apple Brandy;
15 " " Corn and Rye Whiskey;
10 " pure French Cognac Brandy;
15 " New England Rum (Rock Spring);
10 " Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 " Pure Spirit for wine mixing;
5 " Holland Gin;
5 Cases Schiedam Schnapps;
5 " Stomac Bitters;

☞ The whole warranted PURE—not adulterated—and will be sold at the lowest prices.

G. W. SPERLING.

Oct 31 62*tf

KNIVES.

200 DOZEN Pocket and Table Cutlery—Geo. Wostenholm's, Rogers' and other celebrated manufacturers. For sale cheap.

GEO. W. SPERLING.

CANDLES.

20 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SUNDRIES.

STOCK and Pad Locks; Hinges and Screws; Ace Irons; Pots; Bake Ovens; Skillets; Spiders; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Saws; Files; Well Buckets and Well Wheels; Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; Dippers; Measures; Sifters; Frying Pans; Blacking; Curry Combs; Shoe Brushes; Brooms; Twine; Shoe Thread; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Looking Glasses; Churns; Powder and Shot; Grubbing and Weeding Hoes; Rivets. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Hats, Caps and Umbrellas.

A LARGE assortment of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, for sale cheap.

G. W. SPERLING.

LEATHER.

100 SIDES Oak Tan'd Spanish Sole Leather, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

HALF Pipe pure ISLEY WHISKEY, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Iron and Steel.

A LARGE STOCK of different sizes and qualities, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SADDLERY.

50 DIFFERENT kinds of Saddles
20 doz. Collars;
8 " Whips;
6 " Bridles;
3 " Saddle Bags.
Martingales, Bridle-Bits, Stirrup-Irons, &c., &c.

For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

COFFEE.

50 SACKS RIO COFFEE, a choice quality, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Guns and Revolvers.

40 GUNS.—Single and Double Barrel,—varying in price from $5 to $125, each. For sale

G. W. SPERLING.

CANDY.

20 BOXES Candy for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SOAP! SOAP!

60 BOXES Soap, No. 1 Extra, Chas. Colgate's Superior, and other brands, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Mullets! Mullets!!

50 BBLS new Mullets, in Oak and Pine Barrels, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

NAILS.

200 KEGS, of choice brands, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING

BLANKETS.

300 PAIRS Blankets of various qualities, at from 75 cts. to $6.00 per pair. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SEGARS.

200,000 SEGARS of different qualities, from 40 c. to $8 per Box. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Kerseys and Linseys.

A LARGE stock of Kerseys and Linseys on hand and for sale cheap.

G. W. SPERLING.

Bagging and Rope.

12000 YARDS heavy Gunny Bagging;
2000 Lbs. Rope.

For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Spades and Shovels.

20 DOZEN Spades and Shovels: Ames', Carr's, Adams', Thomas' and others make. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Axes! Axes!!

20 BOXES S. W. Collins' Turpentine and Club Axes. Also, HATCHETS. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Trace Chains.

200 PAIRS Trace Chains, from 33 cts. to 1 25 per pair. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

MATCHES.

200 GROSS Matches for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Manilla Rope.

18 COILS Manilla Rope of different sizes; Bed Cords, Plow Lines, and large Cotton Rope. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

BUTTER.

25 KEGS fresh Alleghany Mountain and Goshen Butter. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SNUFF.

20 HALF Bbls. Eagle Mills Snuff.

G. W. SPERLING.

Wholesale and Retail.

BOOTS & SHOES.

40 CASES Brogan, Kip, Welt Calf, Enameled, Gaiter, Women', Misses' and Children's SHOES.

Also, Patent brass-tip Enameled Leather Shoes, for Misses and Children.

12 cases BOOTS of various kinds.

Just received and for sale at the usual low prices.

GEO. W. SPERLING,
Hay St., opposite D. & W. McLaurin.

Nov'r 12, 1859 66*tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Saloon Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored in water colors, oil and pastile, from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Art pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 22 by 28 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures. Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash.

Having permanently located here I solicit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed in the past by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Pro'r.

Dec'r 20, 1859

WANTED.

A WOMAN for a Dining Room Servant from 30 to 40 years of age, without children would be preferred; to a suitable one liberal prices will be given. Application is made soon.

T. WADDELL,
Fayetteville Hotel.

Jan'y 19, 1860

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons against employing Andrew Jackson Evans, a free man of color, as his services belong to me, as Agent. Any one employing him after this public notice, and paying him will subject themselves to a second payment, besides laying themselves liable for damages.

G. S. DEMING.

Jan'y 18.

Bacon, Corn and Hay.

10 HHDS. well smoked BACON.
100 Sacks CORN.
75 Bales Eastern HAY.
Just received.

E. F. MOORE

Dec. 1, 1859.

Fresh Arrivals.

15 Firkins GOSHEN BUTTER.
75 Bbls. White WHISKEY.
50 Boxes Manf. TOBACCO.
25 Tons PERUVIAN GUANO, No. 1.
Just received by

E. F. MOORE

Dec. 1, 1859

Whiskey and Brandy.

110 BBLS. Pure Corn Whiskey.
25 " Apple Brandy.
20 " N. E. Rum.
20 " American Brandy.
15 " Old Rye Whiskey.

For sale by E. F. MOORE

Sept 12

Cheese and Salt.

75 BOXES good Cheese.
200 Sacks Salt, in fine order.
Just received by E. F. MOORE

Jan'y 11 82-3w

Harnett County.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS for the building of a Court House and Jail at Lillington, will be received, until the 15th of March, at Summerville. Plans and Specifications will be exhibited during the week of Harnett Superior Court, commencing on the 13th of Feb'y next. For information address R. C. Belden, at Johnsonville, Harnett co.

FARQUHARD SMITH,
C. C. BARBEE,
WM. A. JOHNSON,
SION HARRINGTON,
R. C. BELDEN,
Building Committee.

Dec'r 20 77tf6

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

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CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.

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As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

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J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1859.

Petition for Distribution.

John McLeod, Peter McLeod, Malcom McLeod, Helen McLeod, and John Leach, Guardian of Catherine Ann McLeod, John McLeod, and Daniel James McLeod, against Angus McLeod, Administrator of Neill McLeod, dec'd., William McLeod, Norman McLeod, Roderick McLeod, Donald McLeod, and Alexander McLeod, Jane McLeod, Mary McLeod, and John McLeod, Minor Heirs of Alexander McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, William McLeod, Norman McLeod, Roderick McLeod, Donald McLeod, and Alexander McLeod, Jane McLeod, Mary McLeod, and John McLeod, minor children of Alexander McLeod, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, A.